

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



January 30, 1924



THE DAY AFTER A NEW SNOWFALL

Union Bank Report

The 49th annual report of the Union Bank of Canada shows the bank to be in a sound position despite the prevailing depression. The net profits for the year after making deductions for taxes, etc., amounted to \$1,033,432, which added to \$151,265 brought forward from last year made \$1,184,697 available for distribution. Of this sum \$720,000 went for dividends, \$10,000 as a contribution to officers pension fund, \$137,622 for Dominion government taxes and \$317,074 was carried forward. The assets of the bank total \$128,299,697 of which \$57,877,689 represents assets easily and readily converted into cash. The bank's loans outside of Canada decreased during the year, making that much more available for service in Canada, and especially for agriculture to which the bank has always given special attention.

Study of Windmill Efficiency

A new study of windmill efficiency which is just being undertaken in England is exciting a great deal of interest among a great many engineers and manufacturers, and it is hoped developments may be worked out which may eventually mean a great deal towards better utilization of this almost unlimited source of natural power. Much of the slow development and small use of wind power has no doubt been due to the rather crude and heavy construction, especially in European countries, and the small amount of power which is actually delivered as useful work.

The new plans call for experimental mills with ball and other antifriction bearings and a careful study of vane and wheel design. The plan is to work out the most efficient and perfect type and then to work these designs up into com-

mercially practical possibilities. One problem which it is expected to solve is how best to secure useful work at very light winds and also to so govern the speed that very strong winds can also be used.

Agriculture in all countries is likely to derive material benefit from these windmill experiments, both in decreasing the cost of doing small power operations and also in making the farm home more comfortable and happy. We hope to be able to keep our readers informed from time to time as to what results are secured.

Silo for Ice Storage

A subscriber with an idea new to us, writes:

Would like to know if a smooth concrete wall silo would be satisfactory for storing ice this winter, and what is the best way to put the ice into the silo? The silo is 12 feet in diameter and 36 feet

high and the walls are solid concrete about six inches thick. Would be glad of any suggestions you might give us.

I would rather doubt the advisability of doing this, although I presume that it could be done if plenty of sawdust was used around the ice for insulation. You would have to use at least 12 inches of sawdust, well packed between the ice and the silo wall, which would leave you only about 10 feet in diameter for ice. As this would be round and the ice square cornered, it would seem that the space could not be used very efficiently. However, if the ice were cut in rather small cakes, I presume that they could be broken in such a way that most of the space could be used. It would of course be necessary that you should have a drain in the bottom of the silo to carry off any water from the melting ice, and also that this drain should have a bend or trap which would stand full of water and prevent the air from entering.

It would be rather difficult to get the ice into the silo and not a very efficient way of using the space, and it seems to me that if you have any place else to store your ice, it would be better not to put it in the silo.—I.W.D.

We should be very glad to hear from any of our readers who have tried this idea.

Starting Tractor in Cold Weather

A Minnesota farmer writes:

Last fall I traded for a second-hand tractor which I wanted mostly for belt power, mainly for operating a silo filler. I used it a little before cold weather came on for grinding feed and it worked fine, and I had no trouble whatever in starting. After real cold weather came on I was unable to get it started. This last spring and summer it has started quite easily again.

Would like to have you tell me how to get started this fall after cold weather comes, as I would like to use it off and on all winter. Perhaps if I tell you what methods I tried without success you may be able to advise me better. First, I put some common gas into a small oil can and set this into hot water before priming the tractor, but could not get an explosion. Then I examined to see if there was any spark, and decided that both the spark and the compression were good. The tractor is equipped with a good high tension magneto which I had recharged last fall.

I hope you can give me some advice which will help me to start it in cold weather. Heating water to put into the radiator is quite a job, as it takes 15 to 20 gallons and both the heating and the handling are troublesome in bitter cold weather. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

You should be able to start your tractor in cold weather without the necessity of filling the cooling system with hot water. The fact that the magneto works alright in warm weather is pretty good evidence that the spark is not at fault, since a high tension magneto should work practically the same regardless of temperature.

There are three simple and safe methods by which it is usually possible to start a tractor even in very cold weather. First, use for priming a can of high test gasoline to which a small amount of ether has been added. This will have to be stoppered to prevent the ether from evaporating. Second, the spark plug should be removed and heated as hot as they can be handled. This may be done on a stove or in a small fire. These two will usually start the tractor under most conditions. Third, a cloth bag may be filled loosely with sand, and this heated in an oven and then wrapped round the carburetor and intake manifold a few minutes before trying to start. With these three methods, you should have no further trouble.—I.W.D.

Fourth Co-operative Bank

One week after the successful opening of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Company, New York workers celebrated the launching of their fourth co-operative bank in that citadel of high finance. The International Union Bank, owned and managed by four international labor unions with headquarters in New York, closed its first business day with approximately \$1,100,000 in resources to its credit. About \$7,000,000 are lodged in the safekeeping of the four New York labor banks.

The International Labor Bank started business with \$500,000 in paid-up capital and surplus. Six hundred members of the union-owners of the bank opened accounts on its first business day. Standing back of the new bank are organized ladies' garment workers, furriers, the capmakers and leather goods workers.

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Britain's First Labor Ministry

Premier MacDonald Draws Upon a Wealth of Parliamentary and Administrative Experience in Forming His Cabinet

HIS Britannic Majesty, on January 22, sitting amid the pomp and glory of Buckingham Palace, with all its traditions and pride, called the workingmen's leader, the son of Scottish peasants to take charge of the central government of the British Empire. Ramsay MacDonald accepted the task, and on the same day named his cabinet. The prevailing judgment is that it is a strong one; it seems to represent an attempt to balance two elements—intellectuals and Labor leaders. There have been some criticisms that it is not a real Labor cabinet, but an important plank in the platform

the policy which involved Britain in the war.

The New Prime Minister

How the new premier appraises the work of his government is indicated by his retention for himself of personal direction of foreign affairs. The Right Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald was born at Lossiemouth, Scotland, in 1866. He began work on the land at the age of 16, and is a self-educated man. He married a niece of W. E. Gladstone, who brought him an independent fortune. Taking up journalism, he developed socialistic views, became an authority on social problems, assumed the secretaryship of the Labor party in 1900, and rose in its ranks to leadership. He was defeated for parliament in the Khaki election of 1918, on account of his persistent criticism of war policies and his views on the peace question. He served as an ambulance driver during the war.

The prospect of a Labor government filled with uneasiness officers of the services, as it was felt in some quarters that a party so strongly pacifist would depart from old traditions in administering the affairs of the army, navy, and air service. The appointment of Lord Chelmsford to the admiralty, is the greatest triumph which Mr. MacDonald has achieved in his cabinet making. Product of Winchester and Oxford, he has gained wide experience on the London County Council, and as governor of Queensland and New South Wales. In politics he has been a Unionist.

The new Home Secretary, Arthur Henderson, like his leader, is a Scot, born in Glasgow in 1863. He served his apprenticeship as a moulder in Newcastle, working up through municipal and Labor ranks till he became chairman in the parliamentary Labor party in 1908. He is a tried parliamentarian, having represented the Barnard Castle division of Durham continuously from 1903 to 1918. He was a member without portfolio of the Lloyd-George coalition ministry, and earned high praise from that leader for his sagacity and foresight.

MacDonald's Two Lieutenants

Another privy councillor who shared the burdens of the coalition war ministry is J. R. Clynes, now become Lord Privy Seal and deputy leader in the House of Commons. He began his active work as a Labor man as secretary of the Lancashire District Gasworker's and General Laborer's Union. He wrested the northwest division of Manchester from a Tory opponent in the landslide of 1906, and has been in parliament continuously since. Throughout his career he has steadily opposed extremists in his party.

J. H. Thomas, who with Clynes accompanied the new leader when he answered the royal summons following the resignation of the Baldwin government, commenced work as an errand boy at nine years of age. Engine-cleaner, engine-driver, Swindon town councillor, trade union official, and a seat in parliament in 1910, are the successive steps which brought him to the Colonial Secretaryship.

The new President of the Board of Trade, Sydney Webb, has had a brilliant academic career. He is a distinguished barrister, a Socialist, lecturer on political

economy at London University, principal founder of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and an author of note.

The difficult portfolio of Agriculture in a Labor ministry falls to Noel Buxton, a graduate of Cambridge, where he achieved distinction as a student of history. He served as A.D.C. to his father, who was governor of South Australia in 1896; has travelled extensively, particularly in the Near East, is interested in the British militia, and is an author on war subjects.

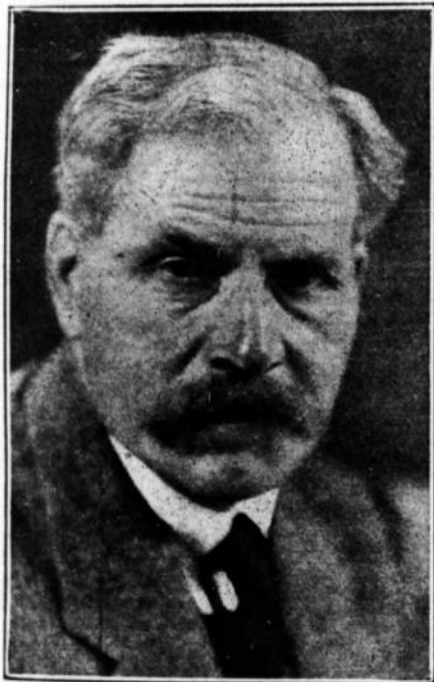
Colonel Josiah Wedgewood becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was educated at Clifton College and Greenwich Naval College; assisted in building the Portsmouth dockyards;

commanded a battery of artillery in the South African war; and served with the Royal Naval Division in the Great War. He has been a Liberal member of parliament since 1906.

Broke on Enlistment Question

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Phillip Snowden, is a Socialist of long-standing and pronounced views. He is one of the deans of the Labor party, gaining entrance to the House in the Conservative eclipse of 1906. He entered the civil service in 1886, but gave it up for journalism in 1893. One of his most notable acts was in joining the infantry soon after war was declared, choosing a course unpopular with many in his party.

Continued on Page 27



Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald

Who took office on January 22, as Britain's first Labor premier.

of the Labor party sets forth that it is a party of manual and brain workers.

The new cabinet combines practical statesmen and economists like Lords Haldane and Parmoor, who will be its spokesmen in the House of Lords; Sir Sydney Oliver, C. P. Trevelyan, Sydney Webb, Noel Buxton, and veteran leaders of Labor union organizations, who have gained practical experience in management of business on a large scale, notably John R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas, John Wheatley, William Adamson, Thomas Shaw and Vernon Hartshorn.

Hardly could any cabinet present more different types than those who will gather round the official table at No. 10 Downing Street. On one side is Viscount Haldane, the new Lord Chancellor, a philosophic scholar, who is said to be one of the few men in England who can think in the terms of the Einstein theory, but is recognized by the British army as one of its greatest war ministers, although he found it impossible during the war to live down his utterance, "Germany is my spiritual home."

Then there is his colleague, Charles Phipps Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, who is not only an intellectual, but a patrician of one of the most distinguished families, a former parliamentary secretary, who resigned office in 1914, as a protest against

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Disease Prevention Up-to-Date

Building Up Natural Resistance of Farm Animals by the Use of a Ration Properly Provided with Mineral Elements—Vitamins and Mineral Assimilation—By Dr. H. N. Thompson

EVERY stockman knows that health in his herd is indispensable to profits, and for that reason places a premium on vigor and vitality which is the foundation of animal health. Even in warding off the trifling little ailments which the practical farmer does not classify as disease the possession of constitutional vigor marks the individual animal out as the profitable kind. Those of us that have had to do with the keeping of livestock have been made most painfully aware on different occasions of the extra feed and care necessary to bring the cow back to her usual flow of milk when from any cause this has been interfered with. Likewise, to get the feeding steer back on the gaining list after a few days off feed means not only the outlay of special feed but the exercise of considerable good judgment as well.

And for closely related reasons, the young animal which has become unthrifty and stunted, may become forever debarré as a source of profit.

In dealing with infectious diseases, veterinary science has given us a whole array of serums, vaccines, antitoxins, bacterins, and similar preparations which are useful not only for treatment, but also for disease prevention. By the use of this class of medicines some of the worst animal plagues have been entirely robbed of the terror in which stockmen formerly held them. The veterinarian relies on them to promote or to replace the natural resistance of the body to disease.

Natural Resistance

We have lately begun to realize the surprising difference in the susceptibility of different individuals to infection. Some appear naturally immune to almost any infection, while others most cheerfully fall victims to any germ that comes their way. Scientific investigators now seem agreed that animals normal as to health, vitality and resistance are practically immune to all but the most virulent infection and highly resistant even to these.

If an animal is suffering from an infectious disease, we know that certain germs must have gained entrance to its body and successfully overcome whatever powers of resistance that body offered. But we have just stated that the healthy animal is comparatively immune—that it can successfully resist most germ invasion. We must conclude then that in these susceptible animals something has happened to weaken the natural defences which guard against infection.

Wherein lies the difference between the strong, rugged animal which seldom, if ever, has an ache or a pain, never missing a meal from birth to the time when the animal machine wears out in the course of old age—that mare which produces a continuous line of healthy foals, the cow which brings forth annually a healthy calf and gives throughout the year a steady flow of milk; and those animals of the opposite history, victims of each and every infection that comes their way, their breeding history a chequered career of misfortune, abortions, sterility, weak or dead offspring, joint-ill, goitre, and all the ills that the young are heir to? If we could define the details that go to make up the difference, then we could more easily provide remedies both curative and preventative.

Mineral Ration and Natural Resistance

Briefly, it may be said that all animals require a certain amount of exercise, plenty of fresh air and ample feed carrying sufficient of the various elements which go to build up and repair, as well as supply energy for the running of the complicated animal mechanism. We must remember that the body is composed of various combinations of some dozen different elements which must be derived from the inhaled air or the feed and water consumed. This demand is greater in the growing animal, those carrying young and those producing milk. If there be a shortage of any one of these elements for any length of time, disturbance in the animal economy will certainly follow and health and vitality suffer.

It is along the line of ensuring this necessary feed balance that a great deal of loss may be avoided. First, there must be provided enough common salt, especially in the winter season when the animal

is getting all, or nearly all, dry feed, the dry feed being low in salt content. Two to four tablespoonfuls should be supplied daily to the milk cow, a little less to others according to size and age.

Calciums and phosphates are required in the building and repair of the bones and flesh while the dairy cow needs plenty for the formation of milk which is rich in these elements. It has been found at the Wisconsin station that cows fed on rations low in calcium content such as feed from the oat plant alone, left a great many dead calves or calves that died in a few days. The addition of calcium-carrying foods such as the clovers, or by the addition of this element in a mineral mixture prevented this condition. The lesson to be learned is that the animal carrying young or in heavy production of milk must have not only ample feed but that it must be of varied character. This is equally true of the young growing animal. To the usual rough feed on the farm must be added clovers, roots or silage. Bran and oil meal also have a place. And if this be not convenient then the deficiency must be made up by the use of a mineral mixture to be composed of bone meal, wood ashes, etc., with the addition of small quantities of substances containing iodine.

Besides, along with these, substances known as vitamins must be obtained by the animal. It is now known that vitamins in the food profoundly affect the use which the animal is able to make of the minerals in the ration.

With this knowledge of the importance of elements and compounds in the ration which were formerly disregarded we can improve the supply of dairy products, ensure that the young will appear on the scene full of health and vigor, and in a similar manner improve the general health standard of all farm animals that they may show a satisfactory balance of profit to the owner. Hairless pigs can now only be a sign of the owner's negligence in supplying some two grains of potassium iodide daily to the pregnant sow and this at a total cost of only some 25 cents per sow. Joint-ill of foals which has for so long been a source of loss and disappointment to horse breeders the world over can now be prevented almost to 100 per cent. by a single vaccine and medicinal treatment of the pregnant mare to commence at least two months before the foaling date.

Resistance and Contagious Abortion

Contagious abortion of cattle is a condition which has been the bane of the cattle owner for years. It has meant the financial ruin of many herd owners, the loss to the country of many a herd of pure-breds, the product of years of painstaking breeding and selection, while many a female of real worth has been forever debarré from passing her points of excellence on to a next generation. Treatments with various remedies in the past have given, only too often, little if any relief. It was generally understood that there was an infection to deal with and that this infection was of a mixed character. Again, it was found that most, if not all, of the bacterial types making up this mixed infection were of types which can usually be found in the healthy animal and not interfering with the general health in any manner. This being established it was then suspected that there must be some other condition operating in the first place that made such infection possible. The natural resistance to infection must be low. Those agencies which wage such active opposition to invading bacteria have weakened in their defence and invasion and a condition of disease is the result.

It has been from this angle that the problem has been approached during the past two years. While the experiments have not taken in a very large number of cattle or herds, some very promising results have been obtained. In the case of animals which become pregnant it can be expected in a high percentage of them that a living healthy calf can be looked for. With sterility some very promising results have been obtained. All in all, from the results of the past two years' experiments along this line, it would appear that we are within measurable distance of the time when abortions (and sterility to a degree) will have been relegated to a place of little moment to the stock owner.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 30, 1924

The S.G.G.A. Convention

There was much threshing of old straw at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the hardy annuals of the Hudson Bay Railway and "interlocking directorates" occupying an inordinate amount of the time of the convention. It is quite true that the Hudson Bay Railway is a promise and a pledge to the West that governments at Ottawa have been loath to redeem, but it is definitely a federal project, and the convention rightly rejected proposals that meant taking it out of the hands of the Dominion government. As many of the delegates pointed out, the road is in the nature of an experiment. The Dominion government undertook it, not as something the success of which was definitely assured, but as a venture akin to that of the C.P.R., the purpose of which was to facilitate the development of the West. Pressure must be continually brought to bear on Ottawa to proceed with the venture, and proposals to divert the undertaking to other hands can only serve to reduce the effectiveness of that pressure.

The interlocking directorates question has probably been laid to rest. The convention was obviously unwilling to tie its own hands in the selection of officials to carry on the work of the association, and in taking the advice to use the ballot instead of prohibitory regulations in securing men who could be trusted to serve the association faithfully and capably, the convention pursued the right course. It is unwise to assume that the holding of two positions means inevitably disloyalty to one or the other of the positions even when interests conflict. It is a question of character, and the association ought to leave itself free to determine any case on its merits.

The convention listened to some plain talk on the wheat pool, some of it perhaps too plain, because it is not fair to assume that failure to sign a contract is evidence of disbelief in the merit of the pooling system. At the same time it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the pool, to be a success, must have the confidence and support of the farmers. They are the pool, and like every other co-operative enterprise, it cannot succeed if the necessary spirit of co-operation is lacking.

By resolution the association went out of provincial politics and even discountenanced the proposal to form a provincial Progressive association. The road is thus left clear for Progressive supporters to organize outside the S.G.G.A. This may in time raise again the question whether it is possible to maintain a clear line of demarcation between provincial and federal politics, and the experiment in Saskatchewan will doubtless be watched with considerable interest.

The Agricultural Instruction Act

In 1913, Hon. Martin Burrell piloted through parliament the Agricultural Instruction Act, which provided for each of the ten succeeding years a grant of \$1,000,000 to be disbursed by the various provincial governments in the promotion of agricultural education. Last year, when the time limit fixed in the provisions of the act was reached, parliament extended this subvention on a reduced scale for one year only to carry on some work already in hand. The government has given some intimation that it does not regard with favor the proposal to continue the principle of federal aid for agricultural education, but expects the

provinces to carry on this work unassisted.

In 1922-23, the last year when the full grant was paid, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta received under the act \$77,113, \$81,728 and \$66,199, respectively. In the present fiscal year, the grants to Saskatchewan and Alberta remain practically unchanged, and the Manitoba grant has been cut to \$68,665. Practically all of the Manitoba grant is spent on Boys' and Girls' Clubs, demonstration farms, and extension work. The big items on Saskatchewan's expense sheet are agricultural representatives, the teaching of agriculture in public, high and normal schools and extension work, particularly among women. Alberta spends approximately one-third of her money on agricultural schools, one-third on school fairs, and the balance on district representatives and extension work.

Western public opinion has been insistent that the government at Ottawa reduce its lavish scale of expenditure, but anyone familiar with the results achieved by the Agricultural Instruction Act will pertinently ask if the King government, in slashing off this grant, is not cutting off the greenest bough of the whole tree. In this transition period, when one-crop farming is slowly giving way to practices which ensure a more certain and regular income, prairie agriculture can ill afford to do without the stimulus given in this direction by agricultural representatives and extension service lecturers supported by this grant. And anyone familiar with the problems of provincial finance knows that the work of carrying the conclusions of scientific investigation to the man on the land would receive a serious check if the federal government withdraws the aid now given under the act. The crying need of the hour is for more agricultural research and for closer contact between the professional investigator and the farmer who must apply the fruits of research to the problem of everyday production. A solution of the rust problem would have saved Manitoba \$25,000,000 last year. Insect crop pests and contagious diseases among animals continue to take a heavy toll from the farmer's pocket, and this list can be indefinitely extended. The farmer's hope in the future rests on the belief that we are pushing on towards a solution of these difficulties. The cancellation of the grant by the federal government would be a serious blow to research and extension in these provinces, and affords another instance of the inability of the Ottawa government to appreciate matters of paramount importance to the West.

The Baldwin Ministry Falls

Labor's motion of want of confidence in the Baldwin ministry carried in the British House of Commons last week by a vote of 328 to 256, and the party which thirty years ago had a representation of one in the House of Commons now takes on its shoulders the responsibility of carrying on the government of the country. Despite the somewhat frenzied appeals of Winston Churchill, only nine Liberals supported the government, the majority of the party following Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George in helping to give Labor its chance to show what it can do in the way of restoring "peace and peace conditions."

How long Labor will be able to retain office remains to be seen. Its foreign policy, as outlined by Mr. MacDonald, can command support from the Liberals, and if, as Mr. MacDonald promised, the program of betterment legislation contained in the Speech

from the Throne is taken up by the new government, it ought to receive support from all parts of the House, for the Conservatives can hardly go back on their own legislative program, while the Liberals cannot afford to have it said that they opposed reforms desired by both Labor and Conservatives. The last act of the Baldwin ministry seems to have been deliberately designed to give a cue to the inevitable Labor ministry and to keep the Liberal party, for a time at least, in the position of hand-maid to a Labor government.

The efforts to create a "Socialist" scare appear to have fallen flat. Mr. Baldwin, just before the vote was taken, did say that Mr. MacDonald would not be able to build a Socialist state on the shifting sands of one-fifth of the national vote, to which Mr. MacDonald replied that there was no hard and fast line between Socialist doctrines and those of any other party. In any practical sense that is true; a Labor government, like all other governments, must adjust its policies to the prevailing state of public opinion. Labor has no mandate from the people to put into immediate effect its platform. The popular vote was a vote against the Baldwin government, and, for practical purposes, a vote in favor of those policies which are common to the Labor and Liberal parties. On these Labor and Liberalism can, and, according to Mr. Asquith, will co-operate; for the rest the Labor party will have to continue its work in the constituencies and endeavor to build up for itself a stronger public support. The position at the present time is that while Labor has emerged as an independent party, pledged to no alliance with other parties, for administrative purposes it is precisely where it was thirty years ago, allied with the Liberal party for the achievement of reform, with the difference that the alliance is now one of co-operation instead of fusion.

Preferential Voting

A bill to establish preferential voting in single-member constituencies, was introduced in the Manitoba legislature last week. This electoral reform has been adopted by all the provincial associations of the organized farmers, and the recent convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba asked that legislation embodying this reform be introduced in the present session of the legislature.

In the present state of political opinion this reform is urgently necessary. Preferential voting is only used when there are three or more candidates in the field, and, consequently, when election contests were fought between two parties only, the system was not needed. Two parties do not represent the state of opinion in the constituencies today; in the last provincial election in Manitoba, three and four candidates were common, and twelve of the successful candidates were returned on a minority vote. It is, of course, just possible that the same candidates would have been returned on a preferential vote, but in that case the candidates would have had the satisfaction of knowing that they represented the majority in their respective constituencies, and the constituencies would have had the satisfaction of knowing that the man the majority wanted actually was elected.

It is to secure that result that the preferential ballot is designed. It ensures the rule of the majority and it gives the minority a chance to influence the course of an election. It is the only system, where single-

member constituencies are retained, which permits the true registration of public opinion at the polling booth when there are more than two candidates in the field and as more than two candidates is fast becoming the rule in our political contests, the system should be established by law, not only in Manitoba but throughout the country.

An Era of Wonders

Toward the end of the last century a British scientist summed up the intellectual achievements of the period in a book bearing the title *The Wonderful Century*. It was a glowing record, but looked at in the light of the science of today a better title would have made it *The Beginning of An Era of Wonders*, for the twentieth century is carrying to marvellous fruition seeds that were planted in the nineteenth century, and in sheer wonderfulness its achievements up to date, far surpass those of its predecessor.

The nineteenth century saw the whole form of industrial organization changed by the application of scientific discoveries to industrial processes; steam and the telegraph brought the nations closer together, and the increased production and improved transport resulted in the building of the marvellous machine of modern commerce. These economic changes were reflected in political relations; the nations were linked up in a complex commercial and financial system, a system which to some made international strife almost impossible and to others only made the inevitable war the more gigantic and terrible.

The war came and in the enormous stress of the conflict science was enlisted. Eighty years ago, two Englishmen made a model of an airplane which flew for a second or two. Numerous inventions followed but mastery of the air was delayed for want of appropriate motive power. About the beginning of this century the gas engine was invented,

and with it came the automobile, and renewed efforts to conquer the air. Just twenty years ago the Wright Brothers, in the United States kept an airplane up for fifty-nine seconds and the earth rang with applause. Today, the airplane travels as long as the gas supply holds out and its greatest development came as a result of the necessities of the war. Motor transportation was considerably improved under the same stimulus.

The world was made much smaller when it was girdled by telegraph lines and cables, but about the beginning of this century men were experimenting with electric communication which dispensed with wires. Investigations into the production of electric waves turned experiment and expectation in another direction, and ultimately Marconi brought wireless telegraphy into the realm of commercial usefulness. Within the last few years the application of the same principle to the telephone has made "radio" a household word. If one had said ten years ago that on Christmas Eve a telephone message conveying Christmas greetings would be sent through the air from Chicago to a party of polar explorers away up in the Arctic regions, it would have been regarded as a pretty romance. Yet it actually occurred, and the party in fact remains in actual constant touch with civilization through this wonderful means of communication.

The schoolboy of thirty years ago enjoyed immensely Jules Verne's *Clipper of the Clouds*, and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. They were capital flights of the imagination as his elders duly impressed upon him. Today the airplane and the submarine are the vindication of imagination in science. The marvels of radio and the wonders of the atom, that world out of which the world is built, invite even more magnificent flights of the imagination. The

potentialities of good to the human race in this conquering march of science are enormous, but it has regretfully to be admitted that so far the airplane and the submarine have served destruction most, and it is not at all certain that the reduction of time and space and the bringing of peoples closer together, will not mean the greater utilization of the triumphs of the mind in the work of destruction. There is a way in which these triumphs of the mind, this gradual mastery of nature and the liberation of her forces, can be turned to good instead of evil. It consists in direct effort to accomplish as much in the moral development of mankind as has been accomplished in the intellectual development. Mastery of the forces of nature will count for little if it is not accompanied by man's mastery over himself.

Editorial Notes

The Canadian National Railway shows a net operating surplus for 1923 of \$20,127,447 as compared with \$2,480,512 in 1922. This will make the full-o'-gloom's in Montreal gloomier than ever.

Politicians are suspicious mortals. The United States Senate is trying desperately to find out how much Edward Bok spent on his peace proposal plans, and others are suggesting that it was pretty much all a cut-and-dried affair. Meanwhile, another gentleman is going to try the effect of a similar prize competition in Europe. That's where they need a plan.

"The nation's government must be carried on," said Mr. MacDonald, in the British House of Commons. "The King's government," interjected some Conservatives. "The King's government," continued Mr. MacDonald. "I don't make any distinctions of that kind," and thus the Conservatives were deprived of a chance to charge republicanism up against the Labor party.



U.F.A. Central Board, 1924

Front row—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; A. R. Brown, Westlock; S. S. Sears, Nanton (Executive Committee); J. P. Watson, Chinook; S. J. Ewing, Irricana. Second row—S. Lunn, Pincher Creek (Executive Committee); Mrs. Jean Field, Kinuso (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay (President, U.F.W.A.); H. W. Wood, Carstairs (President, U.F.A.); Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); George Bevington, Winterburn (Executive Committee); H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield (Vice-President, U.F.A.). Back row—W. J. Jackman, Bremner; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; W. F. Bredin, Bredin; H. F. Spencer, Parkland; C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona; G. E. Rose, Camrose; Ira D. Taylor, Big Valley; A. Rafn, Bon Accord; C. Jensen, Magrath.

S.G.G.A. Annual Convention

THE twenty-third annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Moose Jaw, January 23 to 25, was attended by 474 registered delegates, representing a membership of 15,600, and a large number of visitors whose interest in the proceedings was not less than that of the delegates themselves.

The matters taking up most of the time of the convention related to the Hudson Bay Railway, the membership fee, officials holding certain dual positions, the wheat pool, and political action. The convention rejected the resolution intended to prevent officials of the association holding positions in elevator or grain-buying companies, and also one to prohibit a member of parliament holding office in the association. The resolutions on political action passed at the 1922 convention, were rescinded, and the convention "tabled" another resolution recommending the calling of a province-wide convention of all supporters of a provincial Progressive association.

There was much restrained excitement in connection with the presidential election in which J. A. Maharg, after holding the position for 13 years was opposed by George Edwards. The latter was elected and the convention recognized the long and valuable services of Mr. Maharg, in a special vote of appreciation, his successor paying a generous tribute to his endeavors to promote the interest and welfare of the farmers. R. M. Johnson was elected vice-president.

The main convention opened at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Mayor Davidson, of Moose Jaw, extending a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. The addresses of President Maharg and Mrs. Frith followed. These appear in another part of The Guide.

Board Report

Although the membership of the association had decreased, it was stated in the report of the central board there were still very many who were loyal to the association, but the moral support alone would not keep it alive. "There is a feeling in many quarters of the province," continued the report, "that the association is suffering from the effects of its decision in the 1922 convention to allow its members in any provincial constituency to use the machinery of the association for the purpose of nominating and electing a member to the provincial legislature. We elect men to the legislature and parliament for the purpose of enacting legislation which will give effect to our needs or demands along social and economic lines. If this is true, it would appear just as logical that we should control the organization through which we elect men to give effects to our demands, as it is to control the institution through which we educate ourselves regarding the nature of the measures which we think necessary in the interests of agriculture. However logical this may appear in theory, it is possible that at this stage in our movement it will not work out in practice."

"When an organization takes upon itself a certain line of duty, it should, in fairness to the supporters of that line of action, in every way, endeavor to make itself an efficient instrument in carrying out its purpose. There can be little doubt that when delegates passed the resolutions in connection with provincial political action in the 1922 convention, they had in mind the creation of a political organization which could be used effectively in a provincial election to elect representatives other than supporters of the present government. The relationship of the association to provincial politics as a result of the interpretation of these relations is not such as to make it an effective instrument for that purpose. However desirable it may be to have complete local constituency autonomy without any co-ordinated or centralized direction it is doubtful if such a method can be effective in these days of intensive and centrally-controlled and directed organization as carried on by the old political parties."

Loyalty to Old Names

"On the other hand, it seems doubtful

Political Action, "Interlocking Directorates" and Wheat Pool, Stand Out in Discussions

if the farmers, as a whole, in this province, are yet free from giving allegiance to a party name. They are much more free from susceptibility to blind party loyalty than they were ten years ago, but we must recognize that the old party spirit, however unreasonable it may be, is difficult to eradicate, and very often those most under the influence are honest and sincere.

"Our great objective is to build up an organization which will unite within its ranks the largest possible percentage of the farmers, through which they can work effectively in raising their industry from its present uneviable position."

"In order to do this, we must, for the time being, leave in the background the things which rightly or wrongly cause division, and place in the foreground the things around which the largest number can unite. This will mean that we must have an objective which will appeal to the farmers as of vital importance to themselves."

"As stated above, the present form of organization, so far as the relationship of the association to provincial politics is concerned is not effective, and is not a source of strength to the association. There are very many farmers throughout the province who would be loyal members of the association but for the fact that they regard it as an organization which may be used to oppose, in the next election, the present government of which they are supporters. This important matter must be decided by you, and should be discussed from all angles before any final decision is arrived at."

The report commended the activities of the executive in arranging for the publication of The Progressive, and concluded by urging more vigorous plans of organization and greater efforts to build up the institution.

Executive Report

The report of the executive was read by Secretary McPhail. It reviewed the work of the executive during the year, dealing with the events leading up to the formation of the wheat pool and the part played by the association in some detail.

"All the resources of the association," the report said, "and the machinery of the Central office were placed unreservedly at the disposal of the wheat pool campaign committee. In the earlier stages of the campaign when the committee was without funds to proceed with organization work, your president and secretary borrowed \$10,000 at the bank on behalf of the association and advanced it to the wheat pool committee for initial organization work. Later, when a grant of \$15,000 was made to this association by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. to be used in the organization of any pool which the association decided to support, this money was also placed at the disposal of the pool campaign committee and the first \$10,000 advanced was repaid to the association."

The report also referred to the improving condition of the trading department and the founding of The Progressive. At a meeting, held in December, the report said: "The executive passed a resolution in favor of rescinding the resolution re political action passed at the 1922 convention." This matter, it was urged, should receive serious consideration by the convention. Financial statements next occupied the attention of the convention and were considered together with the previous reports, and report of the auditors. All were adopted. A vote of thanks to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. for the grant of \$5,000 was carried unanimously, as also one approving action of the executive in advancing funds to assist in launching The Progressive.

Evening Session

Matters arising out of the reports adopted at the afternoon session were discussed at the evening session. Although the convention, by unanimous vote had expressed appreciation of the generosity of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. in its grant of

\$5,000 to the association, a lively discussion of the question followed the query of a lady delegate if the association could not raise the money required for its work. President Maharg replied that at present loss of the grant would necessitate an increase in the membership fee, for the time being at least. Some shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., another delegate declared, objected strongly to the company making the grant, and while he appreciated the value of the grant, he thought the association should stand on its own feet.

No objection, President Maharg replied, had ever, so far as could remember, been raised to the grant in the annual meetings of the company. The company, he said, was an out-growth of the association. It was good business, another delegate stated, for the company to make the grant. It brought returns in business support. Although both supporters and opponents of the grant expressed a wish to see a vote taken on the subject, no resolution was moved, and the convention proceeded to the discussion of resolutions.

A long discussion took place on resolutions connected with the membership fee. A proposal that it be raised to \$5.00 was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The next resolution to be considered proposed that the fee be unchanged, but that locals raise in whatever way they choose additional funds for Central. This resolution was withdrawn, and it was moved that the fee be raised to \$2.00. The need for more funds was emphasized by a number of speakers. Vice-President Edwards said that he did not believe a higher fee would result in a loss of membership, and Mrs. V. McNaughton stated that three years ago, in a similar discussion, the argument was used that it was better to have a large number of members at \$1.00 than a small membership at a higher fee. It hadn't worked out that way. They had kept the low fee but the membership had declined. Secretary McPhail also took part in the discussion, and pointed out what the association had to do to give the service that was to make it useful to the members and extra funds were sorely needed. At the same time they should not overlook the effect on membership of a higher fee. A large number of speakers joined in the discussion, the majority of whom favored a moderate increase in the fee, the others protesting that it would result in reduction of membership and that the time was not opportune to press for larger fees. The motion, when put, received 181 affirmative votes and 124 in the negative, but as it involved a constitutional amendment and therefore required a two-thirds majority, it was declared lost, thus leaving the membership fee unchanged. There were other resolutions dealing with membership fees, but at this point the convention adjourned.

Morning Session

By a margin of five votes the convention agreed to further consideration of the question of membership fees, but at the request of the Women's Section discussion was postponed till the evening session.

That the Hudson Bay railway should be completed by the three prairie provinces themselves, by a western private company, was urged by David Ross, of Strassbourg. The feasibility of the route, he said, was beyond doubt, and its value to Western Canada conceded by all the West at least. Many years ago, he said, the British Admiralty had declared that the route was well worth developing, because a port open all the year round could be established on the Bay.

W. J. Paynter stated that he had first championed the cause of the Hudson Bay Railway at a convention of the patrons of industry 35 years ago. He urged that the Progressives at Ottawa should insist upon completion of the road or turn out the government and have a general election. Another delegate cited the case of Archangel, a port much further north than Port Nelson, but kept open all the year by the use of ice-breakers. Many ports on the Baltic, on which he had sailed,

were also kept open by ice-breakers. Ottawa, he said, had been bombarded by petitions and delegations. Every government had given the project its benediction but none was prepared to go ahead and finish it. S. Bingham, M.L.A., pointed out that even if the provincial governments undertook to finish the road, the expenditure on port facilities and the keeping open of the straits would have to be undertaken by the Dominion government.

In reply to a question, Andrew Knox, M.P., stated that according to the minister of railways it would require 30 to 40 millions of dollars to complete the road. He thought the figure was high, but he agreed that it would cost more now than it would have cost if the road had been carried to completion at the outset. With regard to the funds from the sale of lands, they had been informed at Ottawa last session that the funds from the sale of those western lands had not been earmarked for the purposes of constructing the Hudson Bay Railway.

Hon. George Langley deprecated the plan of finishing by a private company. Something of that sort had been tried once before by enthusiastic grain growers and it had got nowhere. It was not feasible to ask government guarantee of the bonds of such a company. He suggested that the convention ask the provincial governments to approach the other prairie provinces with a view to making the road a western undertaking.

C. Stewart, M.P. for Humboldt, stated that after giving extensive study to this question, he was convinced there were still matters requiring investigation. He was not satisfied himself that Port Nelson was as good as Churchill, and there were many other phases of the project that had not been adequately investigated. Insurance he gave as another example of questions requiring investigation. Not all the western Progressive members were enthusiastic on the Hudson Bay Railway, and the supporters of it needed more support from the people. They should ask the provincial governments to undertake further investigations, even to the extent of sending ships to stay in the Bay for a year to test conditions.

A. G. Hawkes expressed the opinion that unless in some way they could control the ocean rates on Hudson Bay trading all the advantages of the route would be lost to the farmers and gained by shipping interests.

Mrs. M. A. Davies, Pretty Valley, pleaded for the construction of branch lines prior to completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. She agreed the Hudson Bay Railway should be built but people were leaving the country, settlers in the far-away districts were distressed and discouraged, and yet the government was spending money to bring in more settlers. The country needed more people, but what was the use of bringing them in when they had to go where there was such scanty provision for making life on the farm even bearable. These branch lines were needed first and foremost. The Hudson Bay Railway could come later and they should use all their influence to secure them.

The debate on this question was at this point adjourned to permit Geo. W. Robertson, M.L.A., secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, to address the convention. Mr. Robertson briefly reviewed the development of the idea of co-operative marketing from the establishment of the Grain Growers Grain Company in 1906, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in 1911, the Alberta Farmers Elevator Company in 1912, and the formation of The United Grain Growers Limited in 1916 by the amalgamation of the Grain Growers Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers Elevator Company.

He referred to marketing under the wheat board, the discontinuance of and the efforts to secure re-establishment of the wheat board, and then the movement culminating in the campaign for a wheat pool. He spoke earnestly in support of the co-operative method of selling, maintaining that collective selling was more efficient and brought greater returns to the individual than individual selling. He gave many examples to prove this and condemned the present system of grading, urging that wheat

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Maharg's Annual Address

THE year just passed has in many respects been one filled with hope on the one hand and disappointment on the other," said J. A. Maharg, in his presidential address. Continuing, he said, in part: "Hope was inspired by the fact that the cereal production of the West reached a new record as to volume, and disappointment resulted because in spite of our great production the net results are generally stated as being, on the whole, the most disappointing we have had for many years.

"We are today confronted by the condition that the prices we received for the products of the farm are back to approximately pre-war values, while the prices we have to pay for farm requirements, including labor, on a conservative estimate supported by statistics, are on an average about 60 per cent. higher. The seriousness of this situation must be apparent to all who know the facts, and the hopelessness of the future of our people, should it continue, is equally apparent. However, such conditions cannot and will not continue indefinitely.

"We are told that the farmers will have to provide their own solution of the problem, that it cannot be done by governmental or other outside assistance, and that relief must come from within. This all sounds well and it could be done, were it not for the fact that the government is assisting so many other industries at the cost of the farmer, and in a way that makes it impossible for the farmer himself to provide a complete remedy. Much can be and is being accomplished by the different organizations created by the farmers themselves, but these cannot fully solve the problem under the conditions stated. The efforts of the organized producers have stopped many leaks and corrected many abuses, but all too often these successes are counterbalanced by new drains on the farmers' returns made possible by governmental action.

Harbour Commission Appropriates Saving
"As an illustration of this I might mention the ten per cent. reduction in freight rates on grain to the Pacific Coast secured through the untiring efforts of Hon. John Oliver, premier of British Columbia, for an equalization of freight rates West with those East. But what was the net result to the farmer of this hard won reduction of freight.

"The federal government has taken the control of the government terminal elevator at Vancouver out of the hands of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, under whom it was formerly operated, and placed it under the newly created Harbour Commission of Vancouver. Since this change was effected the handling and other charges on grain going via Vancouver have been increased by an amount approximating that of the reduction secured in freight rates, the effect being that the harbour facilities at Vancouver will be created and maintained, as is being done at some other harbours, at the expense of the grain producers of the West.

"I have mentioned this condition because it so directly affects the returns on our chief product, namely, our grain, and because there are those who are trying to make our people believe that nothing can be done by legislation for the solution of their problem, and that all they require to do is to organize a pool for the sale of their wheat and their problem will have been solved.

Estimates Value of Pool

"Do not misunderstand me in this reference to the pool. I believe that centralized selling of our wheat, if properly conducted, will help, though not to the extent some are claiming for it. I believe that in the extravagant claims of what it can accomplish, which are made for the pool, lies the greatest danger to its permanence after it has been organized. Our people have been led to expect so much more than, in my opinion, it will be possible for the pool to accomplish for them that in their disappointment many may turn away from the pool even though it has been of some benefit. Go ahead and organize the pool, but do not conclude that your problem will thereby have been solved.

"There are 13 wheat pools in the United States, nine of which are associated in one selling organization, but the agitation by the farmers of that country, including

S.G.G.A. President Deals with Economic Conditions —Transportation—Wheat Pool—Closes with Patriotic Appeal to Discountenance Secession Talk

their pooling organization, for governmental action to provide artificial assistance in maintaining the price of wheat shows that they do not expect their wheat pools to provide a full solution of the problem. They are demanding that the import duty against wheat, and it is Canadian wheat that they are thinking of, which now stands at 30 cents per bushel, shall be increased to 45 or even 50 cents a bushel, and that a bonus of 30 cents per bushel be paid on all wheat for export. The money required for this purpose is to be secured by levying an excise duty of seven and one-half cents per bushel against all wheat offered for sale in the United States.

"I have stated these facts because these demands have been made by the pooling organizations themselves, thus showing that they believe that they cannot sufficiently control prices to correct the farmers' position without governmental action, and because, I believe, that highly extravagant statements have been made at meetings held in the interests of the pool in this province. We can never build up a permanent organization founded on sentiment alone and on extravagant expectations impossible of being realized. If the pool is going to do what many hope it will we want it to be a permanent organization, but we must not stop with the creation of the pool. We must continue to press for relief in other directions.

European Buying

"We are told that the unsettled condition in Europe is largely responsible for our condition but Europe is today buying more from us than before the war, and at prices at least as high, so that the cause of our trouble cannot lie there.

"Excessive cost of distribution more than anything else is causing the inequality of values of farm products with those of other products under which we are suffering. One of the chief contributing causes of this excessive cost of distribution is the protective tariff. Under it we have built up in Canada a plant for manufacturing and distribution far beyond that required to serve the nation's present needs, and in consequence we have to bear an overhead expense which not only is crushing those who have to buy the products of this costly plant and subsidize it on goods imported against an unreasonable import tariff but which also bids fair to crush the plant itself.

"Because of our geographical position in relation to our ultimate market the problem of transportation constitutes one of the greatest with which we have to deal. For approximately five months in every year, insofar as the marketing of our wheat is concerned, we are almost completely isolated from the ultimate markets of the world through the unavoidable but nevertheless exceedingly disadvantageous closing of navigation on the great lakes. There is then the fullest justification for our insistent and continued demand for the opening up of all other possible outlets.

"The Hudson Bay route offers us not only an additional outlet for our surplus products during such portion of the year as it will be available, but also it will provide a much shorter route with a material saving on transportation costs. Time and experience will have to decide the extent of the advantage offered by this route, but I believe that before many

years have passed scientific aids to navigation may make the Hudson Bay route available for the greater portion of the year, and I sincerely hope that such advantages as it undoubtedly affords

will be made available to us in the near future by the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. In the meantime, however, we must look to Vancouver and the Pacific Coast as our one all-the-year-round water outlet.

"Next in importance to the Hudson Bay route, or possibly of equal importance in that it promises greater immediate relief, is what is popularly known as the Vancouver route, though we do not believe that if the Pacific route can be successfully developed Vancouver will long continue to be our sole Pacific terminal for the shipment of wheat. If there is anything that the West needs

more than another, insofar as transportation is concerned, it is an ocean port open all the year around, and a route through that port capable of competing with our other routes in the matter of freight rates from initial shipping point to the ultimate European market.

The Vancouver Route

"While the Vancouver route may not at present be able to offer such competing rates to any great extent to Saskatchewan shippers, I believe that the time is not far distant when adjustments will have to be made in the westerly freight rates that will permit the influence of the Vancouver route to extend much farther eastward than it does now.

"I am persuaded that some radical change should be made by the Department of Trade and Commerce in regard to the administration of the laws affecting the handling of grain in harbour terminal elevators. After a close and careful study of the matter I am firmly convinced that all the grain elevators in Canada handling grain in any way for the public should be completely under the supervision and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. This Board has, by its actions during the last year, shown that it is fully aware of the importance of its position, and I believe that in the best interests of the producer it should have the same control over the harbour terminal elevators at Montreal and Vancouver or elsewhere, whether these are operated by harbour commissions or private bodies, that it has over the terminals at the Head of the Lakes.

"You may be interested to know that the Harbour Commissioners for Montreal have a magnificent gasoline launch, costing in the neighborhood of \$75,000, with which to get around in looking after the business of the harbour, while the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, with 12 miles of water front to look after at Fort William and Port Arthur, have either to walk or furnish their own transportation, though, of course, they might be permitted to swim.

The Tragedy of 1911

"There is still another outlet for wheat which might have been of great value, but which now can be reached only under such great disadvantages as to make it almost useless to us. I refer to our natural southern outlet, the United States. This route was denied to us largely through the action of the people of Ontario. During recent years we have heard considerable complaint from the people of that province

of the affect upon their market by agricultural products from the West. They complain of the competition afforded by our butter, eggs and poultry, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, wool and horses coming on their market. They have themselves to blame, however, for our natural market for those products is the United States to the south, now denied us largely by their own action.

"It is with great diffidence and trepidation that I venture to express a few thoughts on the political situation. There is always the peril of being misunderstood or of having one's statements misrepresented when dealing with this question, but the situation appears to me to be of such a serious nature that I feel impelled to deal with it. Since the government of Canada recently suffered a number of reverses in the maritime provinces there has been a great deal of wooing of the Progressives by friends of the government, under the guise of advocating some kind of union, co-operation of what they term the two low tariff forces lest what they term the high tariff party should slip into power. I would answer this appeal by asking which of the two old parties, either now or in the past, has shown itself to be the low tariff party. About the only difference that I can see of late is a difference in degree of consistency.

Stand Together at Ottawa

"I care little what you do in provincial politics, but I implore you to stand by your guns in the federal field. I am persuaded that the best interests of the Dominion will be served by the Progressive group, representing, as it does, East and West, surmounting any little differences that may arise amongst them and standing solidly together as to general policy, and thus compelling both old parties to face the issues as they are, instead of resorting constantly to acts of mere expediency.

"Canadians must stand together, and Canada must maintain her unity both within herself and as an integral part of the British Empire. There are dangers in the offing, however. At the recent Manitoba convention, and again later at the Alberta convention, a note of secession of the West from the Dominion was introduced. We should bear in mind that approximately one-half of the population of Western Canada is of non-Anglo-Saxon origin, and if driven to desperation might be found with less attachment to the solidarity of the Dominion and the Empire than we might wish them to have.

"Magnus Johnson, recently elected senator for the State of Minnesota, is quoted as saying: 'I have a pretty good farm. I have got a good sized mortgage on it, and I have a wife and children. This statement would seem to pretty well give the standing of tens of thousands of farmers in our own province. One of the speakers to the secessionist resolution in the Alberta convention declared that we, the farmers of the West, are no better off than were the slaves of the south before they were freed, and others followed with equally bitter comment on the farmers' position as it is today. Much derision has been pointed at these statements, but to me they indicate a real national peril in that they show that men are being driven to desperation by conditions as they are, a desperation in which they may be capable not only of making extravagant statements, but also of striking out with little or no care of where the blow may fall.

"In view of these things I repeat that it is the bounden duty of the Progressives to stand aloof from both of the old parties; to stand by the principles they were elected to support, and, if possible, to compel the old line parties to face the issues confronting us as they are. Let the Progressives hew to the line, though the chips fall where they may.

"During the past year, I regret to state, the membership of the association was greatly reduced, an experience which was common to all the associations in all the provinces. To this end many causes have contributed. Some have said that the association has served its purpose, and that now the different farmers' commercial organizations, formed and being formed, can carry on the necessary work. In some quarters it has been maintained that a recently formed secret organization, composed of men only, can carry on the work heretofore done by the association.

Continued on Page 17



J. A. Maharg

Honey: Our Latest Crop and Some Who Produce It---By L. T. Floyd

MANITOBA has this season harvested a honey crop of which it has just reason to be proud. It is seldom that any province can report a big crop evenly distributed over the entire area, but this, Manitoba was able to do this year. The average per hive was reported at 156 pounds. This is nearly three times greater than the average for the entire United States last year, but not quite equal to North Dakota's average of 157 pounds.

Manitoba's production is increasing at the rate of a million pounds a year. This year's crop is estimated at 3,041,712 pounds, a good sideline. A few of the producers are devoting their entire time to the work. About ten or more are putting up close to a half car load each, but it is not from this class of beekeeper that we are getting the greatest results. The number of beekeepers of this class increases very slowly as they find it quite a task to organize their business after they pass the one-hundred or two-hundred colony mark. The greatest advancement in numbers seems to be coming in the class of those who produce from one to two tons of honey. These are springing up all over the province and now number around four hundred or more.

It seems to work out in this way—a person decides to begin and purchases a colony or two of bees, works with them for a season, secures a crop of two or three hundred pounds, and next year he buys twenty or more packages, from which he produces a ton or more of honey.

Imports Will Soon Cease

When we figure these producers in hundreds, the production of honey gains by leaps and bounds. We have many little towns scattered all over the West, each of which have been handling two or three tons of imported honey yearly, while in the vicinity many tons were going to waste. Now a few beekeepers with twenty or thirty colonies supply all that demand and the honey remains in the province.

Alex Clark, of Stonewall, reported that he got more for the honey from 28 hives of bees than from eighty acres of wheat. Wm. McRae, of Clandeboye, reported 8,000 pounds of honey from 62 hives. In the case of these men the bees were operated as a farm side line.

Rev. W. Bell, of Roland, a Presbyterian clergyman, was the winner of first place on honey at the Winnipeg Garden Show. He secured two tons of honey from thirty colonies, and the quality could scarcely be beaten anywhere. S. H. Holloway, of Balmoral, a blacksmith, sent in a wonderful report. He started in the spring with nine hives and by careful work and study increased the nine to thirty-two and sold a surplus of 3,500 pounds. These are a few of the outstanding reports taken from hundreds not far behind. They prove, however, that beekeeping is a line that fits in well with any vocation where a little time can be spared from the daily routine.

Markets are Available

The demand for honey has been good and few complaints have been heard from those unable to sell. The price was slightly lower than last year, but the larger producers seem to be finding their way out of their marketing difficulties without much assistance from anyone.

The classified advertising columns of the farm papers seem to offer a medium of connecting many producers with those who wish to buy. We have, in the West, five or six agricultural papers, with a circulation of from 30,000 to 75,000 each. These papers seem to have solved the problem of marketing in a much cheaper manner than the employment of a number of middlemen.

In localities where there are numbers of beekeepers, short courses of a week held in the winter when the interested ones have time to attend, have proven to be a good way of boosting the work.

The two weeks' short course held at the Manitoba Agricultural College last

winter was attended by 26 students, one of these reported 1,875 pounds of honey and 18 pounds of wax from nine hives this season. Two sisters from southern Manitoba wrote: "It made us feel quite important to have the beginners and would-be beginners in beekeeping bring their difficulties to us on the strength of our two weeks' college education."

Danger of Overproduction

Some are beginning to worry that the rapid increase in the number of beekeepers will cause an over-production

prairie product. I saw, recently, in the office of a Winnipeg broker, a sample of honey from the apiary of Stewart and Duff, Elderslie, Sask., that was as fine a quality of honey as I have ever seen, clear as water, thick and of fine flavor. It was surely food "fit for the gods."

There is, however, one point to be considered. The quality varies quite a bit with the locality, or perhaps it might be better to say that the growth of flowers varies considerably and influences the sample. It is not all first class. In districts where alfalfa and

or alfalfa will not increase the production per hive.

The question is often asked: Which is the better plant? Brother Joseph, of the Trappist Monastery, St. Norbert, is of the opinion that alfalfa is more dependable in the dry seasons. In North Dakota, sweet clover seems to be the favorite. The following figures taken from a recent issue of the Dakota Farmer, gives some idea of the enthusiasm regarding this fodder crop in that state. It states that until 1918, the assessors did not report the acreage of sweet clover. In that year it was 15,000 acres, and this had increased to 143,096 acres in 1922, while 9,423 acres were carrying alfalfa in 1912, and this increased to 35,699 acres in a ten-year period. These figures show that there is four times as much land growing sweet clover as that in alfalfa, although alfalfa has been boomed for a much longer period. North Dakota gets the largest honey crops of any state in the union.

The only point I wish to make regarding the above is that farmers in localities where sweet clover is cultivated are allowing a splendid source of revenue to slip through their fingers. A few have planted buckwheat, only to find the quality of their honey much poorer than before. If buckwheat grows in the locality, the beekeeper of course will have to put up with it as the bees will work it, but I consider it very poor policy for any beekeeper to suggest it.

Comb Honey Production

A much larger quantity of comb honey was placed on the market this year. Comb honey is a fine product and finds a market with a class of people who do not mind paying twice as much for it as extracted honey. Canada imports tons of comb honey while she exports large quantities of extracted. Comb honey is much harder to produce as the bees do not like to work in the sections.

However, with some study we find some men can produce a crop of sections that will bring them as much or more money than the other. The chances are that with the low price prevailing for extracted, we will have a larger quantity of sections produced each year.

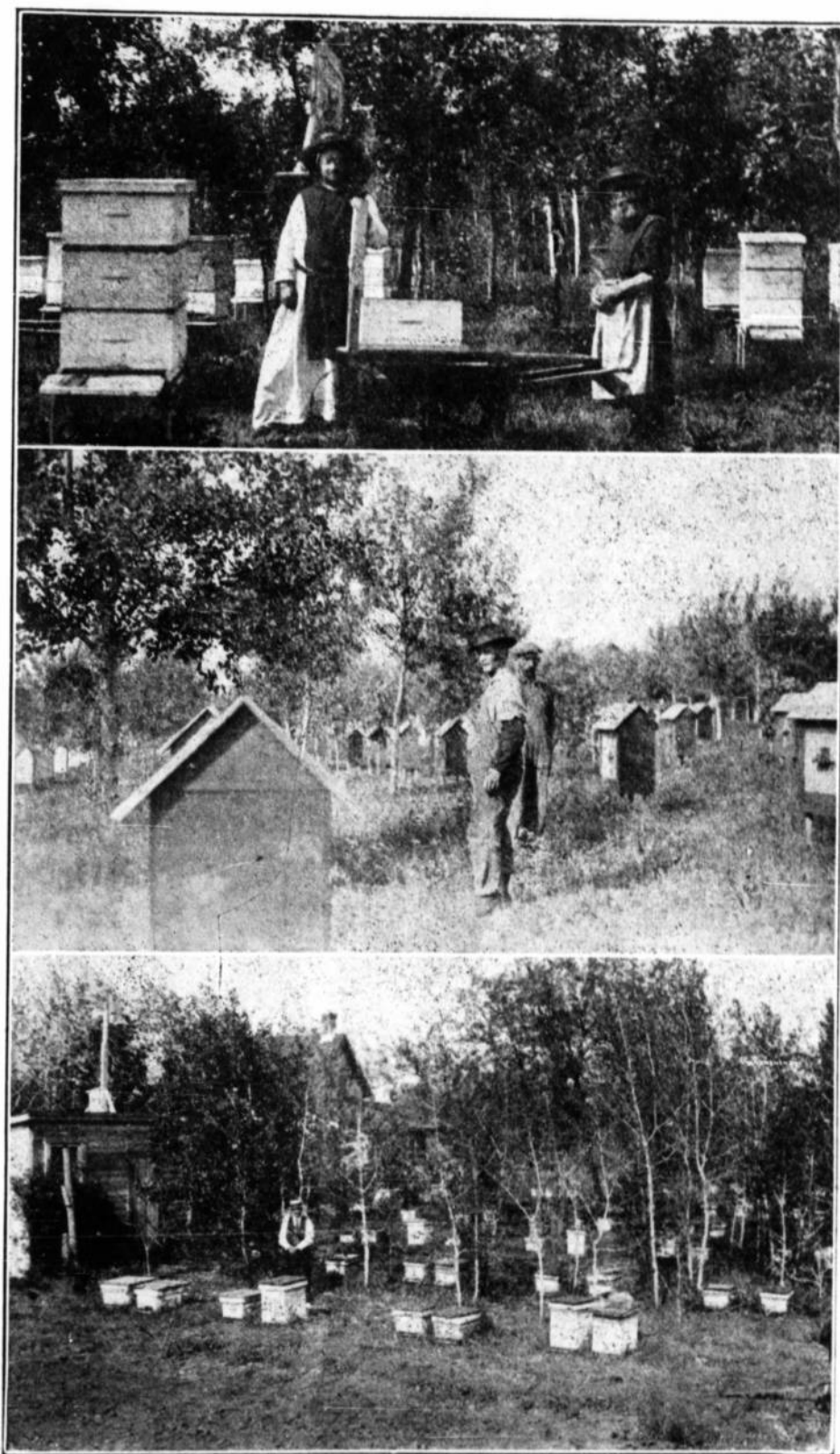
Comb honey sections are hard to transport, and must be very carefully packed, or they will be broken in transit. It is well for the party who wishes to experiment to get an expert opinion on equipment as some of the comb honey equipment advertised by all supply dealers is not very well suited to Manitoba honey flows.

Cost to Begin

The cost of a beginning in beekeeping is small—from \$15 to \$20 for a colony of bees, and a similar amount invested in equipment needed for the surplus honey, a few tools, including a smoker, which is the real protection from stings, and a good bee veil to protect the face, are essential. Bees have a way of defending themselves that does not make the countenance of the operator any too presentable after the first few attacks. A veil will keep them at a respectable distance. As experience in handling is gained, the stings become fewer and fewer, and the system of the operator also becomes immune to the bee sting poison, which at first causes the swelling and amusement for the neighbors.

A start with two strong colonies in late May or early June generally gives sufficient surplus honey to pay for the original investment in the first year. This, of course, depends on the season. Flowers do not secrete much nectar in dry weather and if the season is unusually dry, the bees may not gather more than their own requirements. Hot days with cool nights and sufficient moisture for plant growth are the ideal conditions for nectar secretion and big honey crops.

Beekeeping may look like a small game compared with a hundred acres of wheat, but in the past season the cash returns have in many cases helped to balance the account.



Top—The apiary of the Trappist Monastery at St. Norbert, Man. The Trappist fathers are among the most expert beekeepers in the province. Centre—Apiary of Wm. Madreski, Beausejour, Man., which numbers 230 hives. Note the peculiar shape of these typical Russian hives. Bottom—Apiary of Wm. Ball, Dominion City, Man. From his 100 hives Mr. Ball obtained 12,000 pounds of honey last year.

of honey. It will be time for us to think of this when we have reached the point where we have supplied the local demand. There are still many car loads shipped into this province. In some sections of country, it would seem that more honey is being produced than can be taken care of, but there are still great stretches of country sending out of the province for their supply.

A few years ago we heard much talk about the poor quality of the local honey compared with the finely graded imported product, but now we hear little about it. On the other hand you will find hundreds who prefer the

sweet clover are grown, we get the best quality as the bees forsake all wild flowers while these plants are in bloom.

Bee Pasturage

The novice as soon as he buys his first colony begins to wonder what he had better plant for his honey crop. This is generally a needless worry, as the chance will be that tons of nectar are going to waste within three miles of his location, the distance that his bees will fly. It is seldom that it will pay to plant a crop on purpose for honey production, but this does not necessarily mean that the sowing of sweet clover

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Saskatchewan Farm Women Convene

Tackle Big Program of Constructive Work

THE 1924 convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association opened in the classroom of St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw, on Wednesday morning, January 23rd. The executive had arranged that separate sessions from the main convention would be held for the women on Wednesday morning, Thursday morning and afternoon. The remainder of the sessions, Wednesday afternoon, evenings, and Friday morning and afternoon were held in joint session with the men in the auditorium of the church.

After the usual formal opening, the President, Mrs. W. H. Frith, spoke a few words of greeting to the delegates, telling them that there were very momentous questions facing the association for the coming year, and that these questions needed the serious thought of both men and women members. Mrs. Frith explained that the fewer number of sessions of the convention had been arranged as a matter of economy, and expressed the hope that the arrangement would meet with the approval of the delegates.

The regular committees to deal with business of the convention were appointed and then Mrs. Burbank, secretary, read the minutes of the 1923 convention. This was followed immediately by the report of the executive, read by Mrs. Ida McNeal, vice-president.

W.S.G.G.A. Executive Report

The executive report of the W.S.G.G.A. covered the general activities of the association for the year with special mention of the business accomplished by the executive. Three meetings had been held during the year. At the March meeting the details of the essay contest on horticulture was arranged in conjunction with a representative of the Prairie Nurseries, and it was also decided at this meeting to make a survey of farm homes in Saskatchewan. It was found necessary to reduce expenditures in the Central office, so the assistant secretary, Miss Linfoot, was given permission to devote part of her time to the organization department. Mrs. McNaughton was delegated to represent the W.S.G.G.A. at the educational conference held in Toronto, as she was intending to be in Toronto about that time.

At the August meeting of the executive it was decided to plan for summer rallies as these had proved very successful in many instances. It was also decided to put on an essay contest for school children on The Ideal Citizen, in order to encourage the study of citizenship in the schools.

At the December meeting a large amount of time was devoted to the consideration of the financial situation of the association, but it was felt that very little could be done until after the annual convention. During this month the executive had to consider the resignation of Miss Lottie Linfoot, who had been assistant secretary of the Women's Section for over three years. Miss Linfoot left the province to go to California and her resignation was accepted with deep regret.

During the summer the president attended a meeting in Saskatoon, called by the Canada Colonization Association, to consider the matter of encouraging as many as possible of the British harvesters to remain in Canada. A representative of the W.S.G.G.A., Mrs. T. L. Graham, of Craven, gave evidence before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Reference was made in the report to the activities of the men and women to start a wheat pool and to the establishment of a newspaper, The Progressive.

A discussion of local problems was conducted for about one half-hour before adjournment for lunch. The discussion took upon itself the nature of "An Experience Meeting," as the delegates, in the main, told of the present status of the local they represented in regard to membership and activities. Some of the statements were very encouraging, as they showed that the association was meeting a real social need in the communities in which they are situated. In some instances the women told how the Women's Section helped keep alive

interest in the main association, and in others where the men had practically given up their local and women were still carrying on. One local told of putting on a play to pay the expenses of the delegate at the convention, others told of socials and entertainments to raise money for payment of fees, while a few others seemed to have found the financial depression of the year a discouragement both to the number of members and the usual activities.



Mrs. W. H. Frith
Retiring president, W.S.G.G.A.

Following the procedure now adopted by all three of the farm women's organizations, the president's address was delivered before the main convention at the opening session. Mrs. W. H. Frith, of Birmingham, who has completed her second year as president of the W.S.G.G.A. this year, made her presidential message really a report of the activities of the W.S.G.G.A. and a brief outline of the aims of its work.

Speaking of membership and finances, Mrs. Frith said: "As the association is suffering from the prevailing complaint—financial depression—and the Women's Section is sharing the reduction in expense, the executive has suggested the re-organization of the women's board of directors as a further effort along this line. As in private life, the women are willing to bear their full share of economy until finances improve."

"May I suggest here that the members of the S.G.G.A. may have somewhat grown away from the original ideals of the association, and in organizing to help themselves out of a difficult situation are now a little inclined to say, 'What is the association going to do for us?' instead of, 'What are we going to do for ourselves through the association?' It was never more necessary than at present for each individual member to take his or her full share of responsibility in helping the association over its present difficulties. Although it sometimes seems impossible for busy farm men and women to give time to the work of our organization we cannot afford from a monetary standpoint to let our association wither, and any one who takes an active interest in this work cannot fail to receive very great personal benefit as well. Let all of us who are assembled here in this convention resolve that 1924 will show a marked advance in our movement, and that at the next convention we will be able to report a largely increased membership."

The first half hour of Thursday morning was given over to the continuation of the discussion of the standing of the locals of the W.S.G.G.A.

Taking A Look Back

One of the most inspirational features of the convention was a short address from Mrs. J. McNaughton, of Harris, on association work. Those who were inclined to let a feeling of pessimism or discouragement dampen their enthusiasm for the cause of the organization of farm people could hardly help but feel a little ashamed of such a feeling when Mrs. McNaughton told, in her direct way, of the difficulties met and overcome in the early days of the association. Members listening to her could not help feel proud of what the W.S.G.G.A. has accomplished

in 11 years since organization, and of the courage of the women who faced the difficulties and hardships of those first years.

Mrs. McNaughton told how the idea of having women join the S.G.G.A. had come to the minds of a couple of women at the same time. They wrote to the secretary of the S.G.G.A., Mr. Green, as to whether women might attend the convention, and asked that if they did come would they be recognized as official delegates. His answer was that he did not know just what their standing would be, but to come anyway. Mrs. McNaughton attributed the success of the meeting and the attendance of farm women at Saskatchewan convention in 1913 to the efforts and publicity work of Miss Frances Beynon, of the editorial staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, and to Mrs. A. V. Thomas, of the Manitoba Free Press. At that first meeting these two leading women, Mrs. Nellie McClung and other women spoke. After considerable discussion it was decided to organize as an integral part of the Grain Growers Association instead of forming a separate organization of their own. A standing committee was appointed to get the organization under way. This was done without waiting for recognition from the S.G.G.A. convention, and without a cent of money in view to finance the new organization. "We had then what, I think, we need today," said Mrs. McNaughton, "definite aims, large objectives, and we concentrated on these questions in whole hearted and wholesale way. Those objectives she defined as first securing of the franchise for women, and second, better medical aid in rural districts."

The executive of the newly formed farm women's organization had no funds of its own, and it had important tasks upon its hands. The executive held meetings in the home of the member who had the largest house. When the officers travelled on association business they had to cut expenses to the very lowest possible line, doing without a berth even on long train trips, and in some instances paying their own hotel expenses. The officers and members put great enthusiasm and effort into the work, and that was the foundation upon which the W.S.G.G.A. has grown.

"We need today," continued Mrs. McNaughton, "big objectives for our farm women. They need to get wholeheartedly behind some of the big objectives men are trying to put across. She then pointed out that these objectives for the coming year might well be, the wheat pool, better marketing of other farm products, and the association newspaper. "We need to make these objectives attractive to farm women, and help make them come a little nearer and we need to advertise them."

Better Rural Schools

The Saskatchewan organized farm women had at this year's convention their first regular committee report on education. Judging from its quality, reception and the earnest discussion which provoked it is likely to become a regular feature of the annual meeting of the W.S.G.G.A. In fact, it would be a fair safe guess to say that better education for rural children will be one of the big objectives set for accomplishment by the Saskatchewan farm women.

The report was presented by Mrs. George Hollis, Shaunavon. At the opening of her report, Mrs. Hollis stressed the need of rural people making vocal their concern regarding some of the outstanding problems confronting the education of the rural child. She emphasized the importance of properly trained teachers with sufficient academic standing. She pointed out the danger in sending the teacher with the least experience to the hardest schools.

"Figures show that a very few teachers remain more than one year in the same rural school. In 1922 in one inspectorate 41 per cent. remained less than one year, only three per cent. remained three years. Colonel Perret, head of the Normal School, Regina, says the average life of a teacher in Saskatchewan is not over four years. Since 1906 12,000 teachers have been trained in Saskatchewan normal schools, one-quarter of these were men. 9,500 certificates have been issued to teachers from points outside the province."



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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Presbyterians!

There is being introduced in the Legislature a bill to destroy the Presbyterian Church. This is under the assumed name of Church Union. Persons who oppose this step are invited to send in their names to the Manitoba Presbyterian Church Association, John Connor, Secretary, 407 Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

Literature on the subject will be supplied on application.

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and 12,036 provincial certificates have been granted. Great sums of money are being expended on the training of teachers who only remain for a short time in the profession. In 1922 there were 4,541 school districts, and 5,731 teachers were required. During the same year 1,300 married women were teaching in schools.

"Twenty-five per cent. of the provincial revenue went for education. The amount spent for education in Saskatchewan is \$60.79 per capita, the highest in the Dominion, but this is largely wasted if we have not permanency in the teaching profession."

Mrs. Hollis then went on to state that education is not merely a local affair. It is as truly national as the army and the navy. It is another and most important line of national defence. Another national protection therefore should not be subject to local contingencies and idiosyncrasies.

It is no easy matter organizing and managing schools in a province as active in growth as Saskatchewan where a building and opening a school a day has been the average for a number of years. The report outlined a suggested plan for financing rural schools, given by Mr. James F. Bryant, president of the Saskatchewan trustees in the last convention. This plan was referred to the locals for study for at least a year by a resolution which was carried at the close of the report. Copies of the report are also to be sent to the locals for study.

The discussion following the educational report centered largely around the qualifications of teachers, maintaining teachers for a longer period of time in the rural school, and schools closing. Mrs. A. N. Campbell, of Avonlea, stated that she knew of schools being closed for lack of funds to carry on, and Mr. Con Rieder, of Mankota, who was present, claimed that he knew of districts in Saskatchewan where boys and girls were reaching manhood and womanhood without being able to read and write English.

Home Economics

Mrs. Haight's report on Home Economics has been for a number of years one of the interesting and popular features of the program of the W.S.G. G.A. Judging from its reception this year there is a growing appreciation of the importance of horticulture and home economics among the farm women of Saskatchewan. The report was wide in its scope and dealt not only with savings which could be affected in the home by the use of labor-savers, and by the making use of home-grown and home-made products, but also with Mrs. Haight's success in raising fruit, flowers and vegetables. It was perhaps more in the nature of an address on these subjects and for that reason was perhaps more inspirational in that it told of what one progressive farm woman is actually accomplishing in her own home.

"Agricultural countries realize today that if we are to survive these times of high cost of living and poor prices for farm products that we must make a closer study of home economics," said Mrs. Haight in the introduction of her report. She then proceeded to ask the women if they were taking advantage of the possibilities of supplying their tables from home products, or were they buying at exorbitant prices things that can be produced on the farm. The survey made of farm homes in Saskatchewan showed that "out of 193 farms only 93 had fruit of any kind and most of these had only rhubarb." Mrs. Haight advocated the use of more dairy products on farm tables, claiming that a greater use of these would mean a healthier and better nourished people.

A deeper study of textiles was urged so that women would know how to choose the clothes of their family wisely. In dealing with housing and equipment, Mrs. Haight urged better planning of farm houses and as many labor-savers as possible. The survey showed that women considered the cream separator and the washing machine as two of the best labor savers. In addition to these the following were recommended by the report:

1. Convenient and adequate supply of both soft and drinking water, a soft water cistern and pump in the house by preference.
2. A sink and drain pipe at least for summer use.
3. A bathroom where possible, with

Continued on Page 22



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The work of this department is being rapidly extended throughout Western Canada to be of the best possible service to the public, and through its special representatives in the East, in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, it will be able to bring to Canada large numbers of immigrants, male and female, who in a short time should become permanent and desirable settlers. The great obstacle in the past has been the uncertainty of immediate employment for the new arrival and farmers can assist colonization work by employing their help through this channel, and if possible BY THE YEAR. The work is done without charge and no advances are required for transportation or for any similar purpose. All information given is used for the purpose of informing the settler requiring work only.

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COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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Sweet Clover

The Crop That Is Good for Hay, Pasture and Calamity Howlers

This is the second of a series of four articles by J. C. Haney of the Extension Department, International Harvester Company

WE seeded a small patch of sweet clover on the I.H.C. Farm at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the first year we had it, 1913, and in 1914 we seeded ten acres. At the Aberdeen, South Dakota, farm, we seeded 25 acres, and have grown an increasing acreage each year since.

The two fields seeded in 1914 were sown with Marquis wheat as a nurse crop. At Grand Forks corn land was loosened up with the corn cultivators, and harrowed as a preparation before seeding. Owing to the land being rather damp at the time we wanted to prepare it, the disc harrow did not work well, so we used the corn cultivators. The duck-foot cultivator, when available, does a better job than the disc or corn cultivator. Just as soon as possible this was seeded, using a grass seeder on the front of the drill, and sowing the sweet clover seed broadcast in front of the discs, following the drill with a packer.

We do not use a drag harrow—it leaves the soil too fine so that it may blow, or crust after a rain. The seed may be mixed with the grain, but a more even stand is secured with a grass seeder. If the soil is dry at seeding time, we would run the seed in with the grain, but not seed very deep. We seeded a little less than one bushel of wheat per acre, as we were anxious to give the sweet clover a chance to start.

Sweet clover or alfalfa may usually be seeded successfully with a nurse crop in the Red River Valley and regions of similar rainfall, but farther west as the rainfall decreases, either had better be seeded alone, unless summerfallow, corn or potato land is to be seeded. We sowed 10 pounds of hulled seed per acre, and secured a very thick stand. It is also probable that the amount of seed sown per acre may be decreased in about the same proportion as alfalfa, as we go west. That is, the lower the rainfall the less seed should be used.

We consider Marquis wheat the best to use as a nurse crop, as it is early

and does not shade the ground as much as some other varieties. Barley, flax and other grain crops are used as nurse crops with success. This sweet clover made a good growth after the wheat was cut, and would have made considerable pasture. It makes a quick start in the spring, and can be cut for hay by June 10 to 15.

If we are not anxious to give it a full chance to make a seed crop, we wait a little longer before cutting for hay, but if the spring is backward, and we are anxious to get seed, we cut it early and get a fair quality of hay, although we often have trouble in getting it put up in good shape, on account of wet weather at this time.

We seeded our first field on the Aberdeen Farm on new land—the prairie soil having been broken the year previous but no crop grown. The sod was double disced and harrowed in the spring, as a preparation. In every other respect the field was seeded and treated in the same way as at Grand Forks, and the results were very similar. The growth at Aberdeen was larger, but the seed production was not so heavy as at Grand Forks. In eleven years we have never had a failure in securing a crop of sweet clover.

An Early Colorado Experience

Geo. W. M. Nutting, of the San Luis Valley, Colorado, had 80 acres of volunteer sweet clover in 1910, and says "Our whole country was threatened with being over-run with this 'useless weed' which 'stock would not eat.' Calamity howlers foretold the ruin of our country as a farming section unless the volunteer spread of sweet clover could be checked, while our best farmers employed men each summer to uproot the plants which had started in their hay fields. For this was before the time when anyone dared to take a stand in defence of this plant, or at least before the news of such a stand having been taken had reached us in this section.

"This 80 acres was in full bloom, and I started out to hire teams and mowers

Continued on Page 14



YOUTHFUL LIVESTOCK ENTHUSIASTS

England's boys and girls have reason to be proud of their livestock achievements. As members of Young Farmers' Clubs they have helped to increase the production of foodstuffs at a time when more food was urgently needed. The organization was sponsored by the late Lord Northcliffe, of the Daily Mail, in an effort to interest the rising generation in scientific agricultural methods. He and P. B. Tustin, formerly of Winnipeg, secured the backing of the Ministry of Agriculture and several important breeders' associations who realize that in the young people lies the hope of tomorrow. Local leaders responsible for the progress of the clubs, secure advice, lectures and demonstrations from agricultural colleges, county agencies and interested associations of farmers. Clubs are formed for studying poultry raising, fruit growing, bee culture, livestock raising, gardening and other phases of agriculture. Both boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years are eligible for membership. Last summer three older girls, winners of travelling agricultural scholarships, visited Canada and received courses of instruction at our leading colleges of agriculture. Competitions between the English club members and representatives from the United States have resulted in a better understanding of the agricultural problems of both countries.

IMPLEMENTS THAT HAVE WON THE FARMERS' APPROVAL

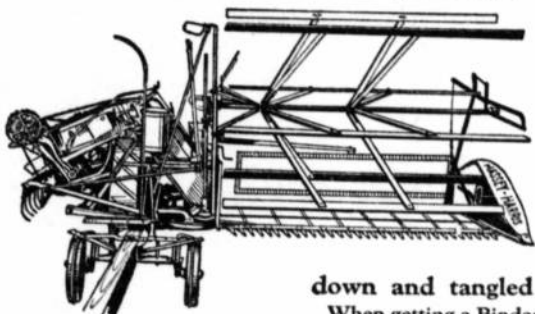
For a great many years Massey-Harris Harvesting Machines have enjoyed the enviable position of being accepted as the standard of quality and performance in farm implements. The farmer by his choice of them having set his seal of approval on them. This, because of the uniformly high quality and reliable service for which the name "Massey-Harris" stands. The name "Massey-Harris" on a farm implement is the farmers best guarantee.

The Binder with an Enviably Reputation "MASSEY-HARRIS"

There are many reasons why the Massey-Harris is considered by all farmers to be "The Best Binder."

It is stronger and better made than any other; lighter running because it has more roller bearings; it saves twine by tying a tighter sheaf; it has a record for rendering long service with low repair costs, and above all, can be absolutely depended on to harvest your crop in no matter what condition—lodged, down and tangled or heavy crops.

When getting a Binder get the Best—the "MASSEY-HARRIS."



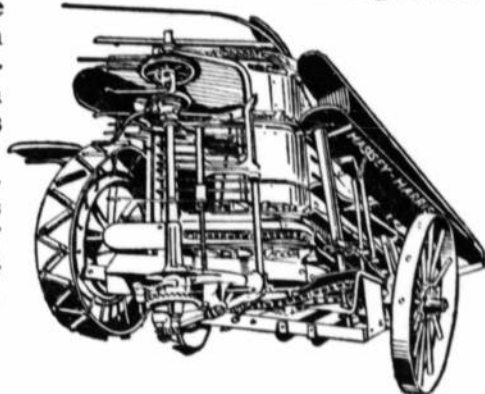
Adjustments Easily and Quickly Made

from Seat on Massey-Harris Corn Binder

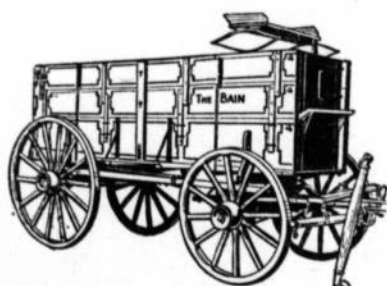
The Knotter has a wide range of adjustment for tying bundles. All adjustments are made right from the seat while machine is in operation—a feature found only on the Massey-Harris Corn Binder.

Also, it is the only Corn Binder that has the pole at the inner side of drive wheel at the true centre of draft. No packers to knock off ears.

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Made of the best materials and by men skilled in the art of wagon building.

Farm Gears in various heights with double or triple grain boxes or grain tank.

A new folder covering the full line is yours for the asking.

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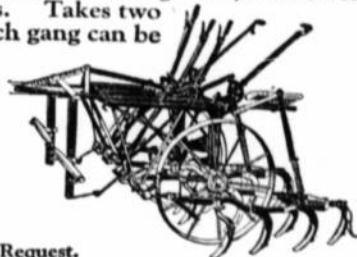
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Cultivates Two Rows at a Time

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The ideal machine for cultivating corn, sunflowers or other row crops. Takes two rows at a time, each gang can be set from 28 to 44 in. in width. The operator steers the wheels with his feet. Levers are all convenient and weight of operator balances machine.

Full Particulars on Request.



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Massey-Harris Rakes and Loaders

The Massey-Harris Side-Delivery Rakes and Hay Loaders enable you to handle with ease and thoroughness your hay crop.



They do the work quickly, enabling you to take full advantage of the favorable weather conditions and assure you getting the very best quality of hay with the least effort.

The Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you our complete folder on Haying Machines

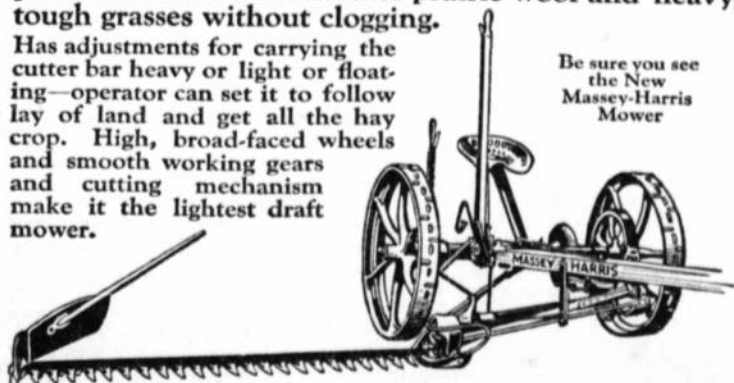
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The Massey-Harris Wide-Track Mower is a clean, powerful cutter that handles prairie wool and heavy, tough grasses without clogging.

Has adjustments for carrying the cutter bar heavy or light or floating—operator can set it to follow lay of land and get all the hay crop. High, broad-faced wheels and smooth working gears and cutting mechanism make it the lightest draft mower.

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the New
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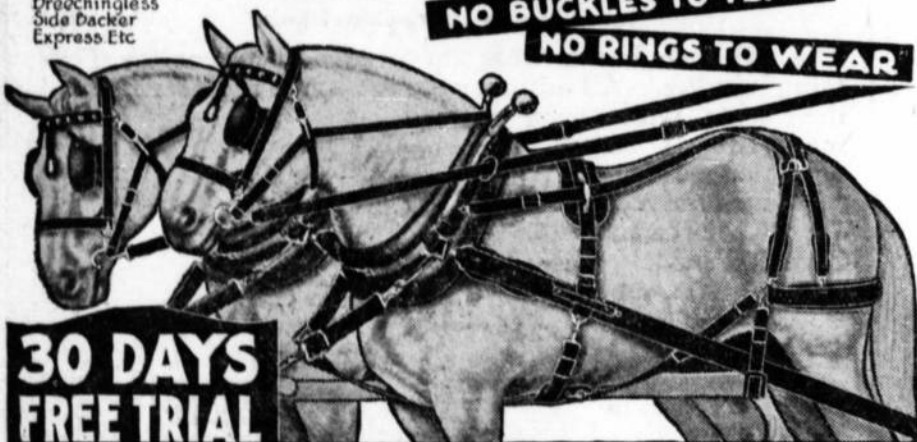
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THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN BUCKLE HARNESS

Buckles weaken and tear straps. As an example, a Walsh 1 1/4 inch breeching strap by actual test holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles breaks at 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why the Walsh is three times stronger, lasts so much longer without repairs. Walsh breeching as well as all other parts of the harness are easily adjusted to fit perfectly any size horse. Look at your old buckle harness and see how the straps are nearly worn in two by friction of the rings. A set of ordinary harness has 270 places where there is ring friction on straps. The Walsh Harness has no rings, no friction, to wear straps in two. Send for my free book that shows how I have done away with strap destroying friction.



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Not only is the Walsh the World's Strongest Harness, but it is better looking. It is easier to put on and take off. Easily adjusted to fit perfectly any size horse without the disadvantage of buckles. It has other features not found in buckle harness, such as better fitting hames—zinc galvanized rust-proof hardware—adjustable strap holder—the harder the pull, the tighter it holds—renewable spring snaps—and many other advantages fully explained in the free book.

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Not a Buckle on it
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A written Guarantee
with every set
A Proven Success on
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that the leather in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in a harness. Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experiment Stations, leading horsemen and thousands of users everywhere. Team with Walsh Harness took first prize at Wisconsin State Fair in 1921 and 1922.

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to cut the clover. Before I had hired anyone, a neighboring rancher offered to cut the clover for the hay. As I had expected to have to pay someone for doing the work, I closed a deal with him at once. Everyone ridiculed the idea of sweet clover as a hay, for there were hundreds of people who would take oath that stock would not eat it.

"Nevertheless this rancher went ahead, and put up some 175 or 200 tons of hay from the two cuttings. His horses and cattle ate it all winter long, and the surprising part of it was that they thrived on it, in spite of the fact that the first cutting was several weeks too late, and the stalks had already begun to harden. This, so far as I know, was the first use made of sweet clover in our section.

"The following season I had some 20 acres of sweet clover in a field adjoining the 80-acre field. By this time the news had begun to percolate into our section that in some parts of the country there were people foolish enough to sow sweet clover for pasture, hay and fertilizer crop. I had the crop harvested and threshed with an ordinary grain-threshing outfit, which merely knocked the seed pods from the stems without hulling the seed. I found a market for this seed in Denver at nine cents a pound. So far as I know this lot of sweet clover seed was the first ever shipped out of the valley.

\$2,000 from Forty Acres

"In 1912 a neighbor harvested a 40-

acre field adjoining the first field mentioned. This was also a volunteer crop, as even yet no one had the faith to sow this seed. He secured a wonderful yield of seed, marketing it in Chicago, at \$15 per hundred pounds. This 40-acre field netted the owner over \$2,000. People began to sit up and take notice, especially so when one of our largest sheep concerns paid \$250 for the sweet clover straw stacks and stubble and wintered a large band of sheep on it, bringing them out in the spring in prime condition.

"By fall of 1914, the use of this plan as a crop had increased enormously. Besides a considerable acreage used for pasture and hay, there was a sufficient acreage harvested to put at least four cars of seed on the northern and eastern markets, in addition to the large amount saved for local use. Our farmers had discovered that they could grow sweet clover on our poorest land, that which had become water-logged from excessive irrigation, for the above yield was made on just such land; that sweet clover was a profitable crop, yielding a big return in pasture or hay or seed, and at the same time building up the soil to an even greater extent than alfalfa. Further, it has been discovered that once stock become accustomed to sweet clover, they eat it in preference to alfalfa and other hay, and they do remarkably well on it."

(The third article will tell of the Clipping and Cutting of Sweet Clover.)

Peas as a Field Crop

A Practical Farmer's Observations on Handling This Crop.

I was much interested in the articles under this heading in The Guide of January 2, especially the criticism of the writer who devoted space to the subject of growing of corn and peas together. The writer of this article has only looked at the subject from one angle, and while the mixture may not suit him for his particular purpose, I am confident that this mixture for a forage crop will soon be a very popular one throughout the grain growing regions of Western Canada to replace the practice of bare summerfallow.

The Hon. A. R. McMaster, in speaking in Calgary on the difficulties of the western farmers, mentioned, as one of the things which is working to the disadvantage of the farmers, the American tariff on feeder cattle, saying it is depriving the Canadian farmers of a good market for their feeder cattle, and depriving the farmers of the corn states of a good profit in finishing them.

Why should we stand by and let American farmers finish these cattle while we work thousands of acres of as fine land as lays under the sun all summer and get nothing from it, when every half-section of this land which is being summerfallowed, could just as well produce enough feed to finish a hundred head of cattle and would leave it in better condition to produce a crop of wheat the following year than if it were left bare, and with no more expense after the equipment is once secured.

I tried the plan out the past season and am fully convinced that is the way for every farmer who can supply water for the cattle to turn a losing game of wheat farming to a profitable business. I had a half-section of corn of the flint varieties which was too short to harvest successfully with corn binders, and was too thin on the ground in many places, the cutworms having taken a great deal of the crop, with a fair stand of peas between the stools of corn.

Cleaned Field for Seeder

I fenced the field off and turned in about 100 head of horses and cattle about the end of September, and by the end of November I had the fattest bunch of cattle I have ever owned, and by far the best beef I have ever tasted, it being streaked with fat just the same as the famous "corn fed beef." I expected there would be a good deal of waste in allowing them to pasture it down, but there was no loss of any consequence except the corn blades which dried up after they were frosted and

blew off, but I am sure there is not enough left of them to interfere with seeding next spring.

If the peas are planted with the flint varieties which stool heavily they will grow up among the corn suckers, so the bulk of them will be held up off the ground, and while they will not be fully matured when planted with the corn, yet there will be enough matured peas on the vines to make a good grain ration. The vines will remain green until well toward the end of October, and cattle will eat them in preference to any other feed that I have seen grown.

It is true as your critic says that some of the vines lay down on the ground, but if he will take two broken rake teeth from a horse rake and turn an eye on the broken end of each and fasten one to each gang of his corn cultivator, so the point will run just under the surface of the loose soil and about six inches ahead of the front shovel of the cultivator, it will pick up the vine and hold it well up as the shovel is passing, and drop it back on the top of the loose soil after the shovel has passed the plant so no harm is done to the plant.

Will Seed Thicker

I expect to plant another half section for pasturing down next fall, but I will seed it much thicker than I did last spring. I will aim to get a kernel of corn about every foot in the rows and about two peas between, so as to have the rows full of corn and the peas growing up underneath and among the corn, and I will aim to turn the cattle in just as soon as the crop gets well developed, or as quick as the first frost touches the corn leaves so as to check its growth.

I will seed another field of Northern Dent corn to harvest for winter feed, as it stands up higher and is more easily harvested. I will seed only one pea for each kernel of corn so the peas will not be too thick for the corn stalks to carry them along up into the bunches of feed. I expect some vine will be left on the ground when the crop is harvested, but the cattle will get the later so there is no real loss. The cost nothing beside the seed, as the fill in the spaces among the corn and take up no room, but help to choke out any weeds which may make a start in the corn rows.

If the lister and the proper cultivators are provided, the crop can be grown and kept clear of weeds almost as cheaply as a good summerfallow can be done on the ordinary method, turning 100 head of feeder cattle to clean

beef from September 1 to the end of November will help out on the year's expenses. When you get good beef it will not need to go to the United States to find a market, and the value will be about double the value of the same cattle before they take on the fat.—W. D. Trego.

Put Corn Through Thresher

"I grew about 15 acres of corn last season," says George Cuthbert, Pierson, Man., "and I thought I would try out an experiment in threshing some of it with my 28-inch Case threshing separator. I found no difficulty in doing it. I took out all the concave teeth but two rows, one in front and one in back, and dropped the concaves wide open and threshed one load of corn sheaves and it did fine work as far as threshing it, but it cracked about one-half of the corn. Then I took out the back row of teeth and pulled out into the field and threshed somewhere about 500 bushels of corn, but still about one-quarter of it was cracked. If I try it next season I will try a little change on my machine. I will put in two rows of teeth and take out every other tooth so as to have them zig zag, and I don't think that it would crack very much of it then."

"We made a fine job of it so far as getting all the corn and cleaning it. I opened my adjustable sieve nearly as wide as we could and set the wind in the fans just about the same as for wheat, and we had no trouble at all. One could regulate the sieves according to size of corn."

Corn Growers Swap Experiences

The meeting held last month at Melita, at which the South-western Manitoba Corn Growers' Association was formed, brought before the public several farmers who have been making quite a success in a quiet way in the growing of this crop. Last week's issue of The Guide made mention of several who were prepared to stand behind the claims of corn for a place in Manitoba agriculture. The experiences of the following also deserve a place:

Mr. Drysdale warned corn growers that they must select their seed corn before frost, fire dry it and store it in a well-ventilated dry room. He considered southwestern Manitoba as good a corn country as southwestern Ontario if suitable varieties were used.

A. D. Thompson, of Melita, told how 100 acres of corn were grown in Arthur municipality in 1923. He had lived first in Wisconsin and later in South Dakota, when one-crop wheat farming had proven unprofitable and the farmers had turned to corn, cows and hogs. The same events were taking place in Manitoba. Growing corn did not mean less wheat, but more wheat in fewer acres. Mr. Thompson quoted an old saying from Ontario: "Don't go to the granary door for everything you get." Mr. Thompson has been one of the most active spirits in forming the association.

A discussion took place on suitable varieties. For grain North Dakota White Flint is the favorite, with Gehu a close second, although Mr. Cuthbert had great success with Dakota White Dent. Some members had great success with Golden Dent. Native Squaw Corn is a favorite with some for grain production and is used for hogging off. It is recommended for its frost resistance; sown May 1, it was ripe by August 1.



From Producer to Consumer Direct
Johnny Fossen, Forestburg, Alta., says there is a strong bond of friendship between his two pets, the cat and the cow.

Northwestern Dent is the favorite variety for fodder. One old timer told how he had grown corn for 40 years. A sample of sweet corn was shown fully matured which is not supposed to ripen in Manitoba.

The organization of the Southwestern Corn Growers' Association made history in this territory. It marks the dawning of a new era of permanent agriculture in the southwest. The pioneer spirit is not dead, but is leading our farmers forward to triumph over the difficulties of the present, as it led the old timers to win out in the eighties and early nineties.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

Sow Some Alfalfa

Alfalfa should be sown on every farm in Western Canada. It is a profitable crop; it increases the value of the farm, it exceeds every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, as a drought resister, and as a soil enricher.

It is easy to grow in Western Canada. It is hard to say whether alfalfa is a

Mr. Lucas, the writer of this article is the well-known seed grain exhibitor of Cayley, Alta. For three successive years he won championships at Chicago, on oats, besides winning prizes in the classes for barley, rye and peas. In 1923 his prizes at Chicago were third for Trebi barley, eighth for timothy and second for rye. All told, he has won 417 prizes at important American seed fairs.



John W. Lucas

better dry land or irrigation crop, for it possesses qualities which make it peculiarly worth while on either. With ample rainfall it does best.

All stock relish and thrive on alfalfa. It is the best all round dairy feed in the world; hogs pastured on it with a little grain make more meat with less expense than on any other feed; steers, horses, sheep and poultry find it excellent both green and cured as hay.

Alfalfa is a perennial, that is it lives "through the years" as the name indicates. After it is once established on the land it seems to do better each year. It pays to keep the old alfalfa field rather than change often; yet crops that followed alfalfa sod made phenomenal yields. Potatoes have made as high as 800 bushels per acre on soil following alfalfa, and wheat double the average yield.

Alfalfa is our deep-tilling machine. Its long tap roots go down three feet to 15 feet and loosen up the sub-soil, which permits air and water to penetrate to the lowest depths. Also these same roots bring up from those depths stores of fertility that might otherwise lie unused for centuries.

Alfalfa is a lazy man's crop. It needs no cultivation and no annual plowing or seeding. About the first week in July the Alberta grower stacks his first cutting. Four or five weeks later he cuts it again and in favored localities a third cutting is made. As high as six tons per acre of dry hay has been harvested from an alfalfa field in Alberta. Alfalfa is like a government bond—indestructible, dependable and profitable. You clip its green coupons as they mature, and you have your bond left.

When our farmers raise less wheat, oats, barley and flax and put down one quarter to one half of their land in alfalfa, this great Western Canada of ours will come into its own. You will then be able to spell prosperity with the capital P.—Jno. W. Lucas.

As a direct result of the world's records won at Chicago recently by Alberta-grown seed grain, the provincial department of agriculture has been flooded with orders from many countries for seed grain from its cleaning and marketing plant. Enquiries for more than 150 car loads have been received from points in the United States, Great Britain and Europe.



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HAVE you a Collar Pad for every horse you work? Why not start the season right by providing them with TAPATCO Collar Pads? Soft, absorbent and cushion-like, these long-lasting Pads protect against Galls, Chafes and Bruises, thereby insuring continuous service from your horses and mules this Spring.

Patented Hook Attachment



Wire Staple and Felt Washer securely attach Hook to Pad. USED ONLY ON TAPATCO. Demand this fastener.

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We also manufacture a complete line of Riding Saddle Pads and both Padded and Burlap Lined Back Bands.

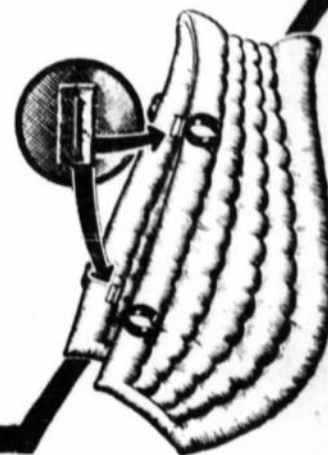
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Before churning add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

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Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

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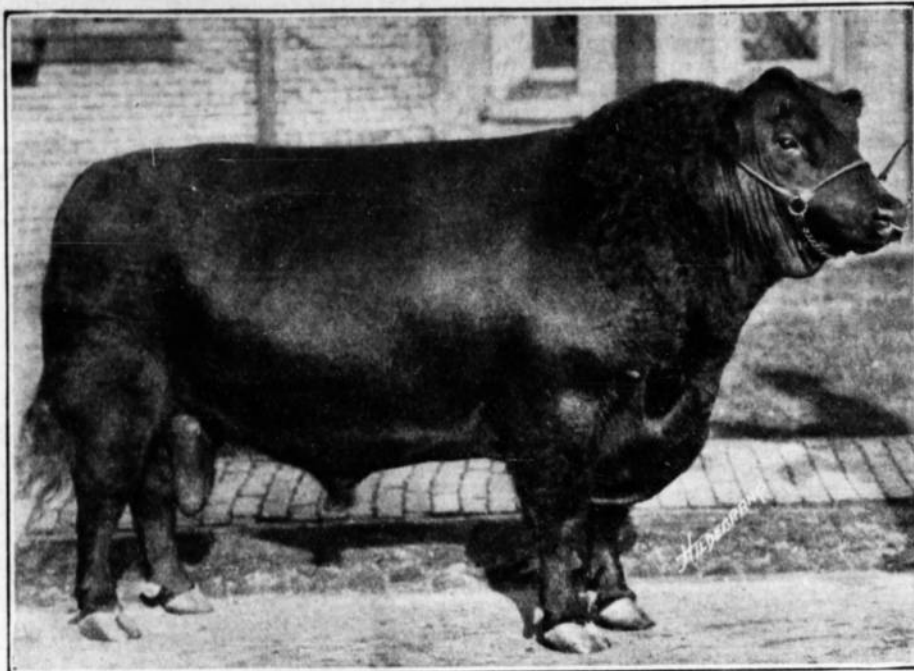
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Blackcap Revolution

J. D. McGregor's grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the recent Chicago International and later sold for \$15,000 which is a record price for a Canadian animal.

Writing to The Guide about this animal, Mr. McGregor says, "Blackcap Revolution was purchased to head our Aberdeen-Angus herd in 1921, as a two-year-old, for \$4,000. He had been a prominent winner as a yearling calf, and his breeding was such that we were anxious to get him as a stock bull. He was sired by the famous Earl Marshall, regarded as one of the greatest sires of America in recent years. This bull's calves have been first prize for get of sire at the Chicago International for the last seven years in succession, a record unequalled by any other bull of any other breed. The dam of Blackcap Revolution was Blackcap McHenry 104th. This cow was regarded as the greatest producing cow of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Besides Blackcap Revolution, she produced Blackcap Bertram, grand champion bull, back in 1916, and which sold for the record price of \$45,000. She also produced Blackcap McHenry 140th, grand champion female at many of the state fairs in 1918, and sold for the record price of \$10,000. This cow has produced many other prominent prize winning cattle, and her progeny are valued probably higher than any other progeny of the breed. With the combination such as this, we naturally expect great things for Blackcap Revolution.

"We have used him heavily in our Glencarnock herd ever since we purchased him, only showing him at the Brandon fair each year, and otherwise keeping him on the farm continually. As a result, we have around 80 calves on the farm sired by this bull, and a similar number of cows to calf next year. I might say this is the finest and most wonderful lot of calves we have ever raised. When these calves are shown and developed, I confidently expect that Blackcap Revolution will not only be known as the great Chicago grand champion bull, but also as one of the greatest sires the breed has ever known. We are fattening quite a number of calves from this bull ourselves for next year's show, and quite a number of calves are being sold to men who intend to show them next year. We had not intended to show Blackcap Revolution at the Chicago show, as we thought it a shame to take him away from the herd and to fit him beyond the ordinary breeding condition. However, we were confident he was good enough to win, even in the ordinary condition we had him in, and that it was a shame not to give him a chance. For this reason we decided to take him to Chicago, with no intention of selling.

"However, before the show had got nicely started, we had several prominent breeders trying to buy him as grand champion honors were conceded to him long before he was actually shown. H. O. Harrison, of San Francisco, California, early offered \$10,000. This offer was refused and nothing more was expected from it. However, Mr. Harrison insisted that a price be made on him, and finally our price was set at \$15,000. We made this price, thinking that we would be able to hold the bull and continue him as one of the stock bulls at our farm. Mr. Harrison, however, immediately took up the offer and closed the deal at \$15,000. I might say that in Canadian money, when it was forwarded to Brandon, it amounted to \$15,400, which is a record price, not only for the Chicago International Show, but in the history of Western Canada."

First to Register 100 Per Cent.

Here is something to pass along to the fellow who insists that government hog grading is all wrong because, try as hard as you may, you will never get more than a small percentage of selects. R. J. Hamilton, manager of the Lyman Farms, At Arnaud, Man., shipped a car load of hogs to the St. Boniface market on January 18. There were 69 hogs in the load and every one graded select. There were 40 young sows in the load, and it was the intention of the swine promotion branch of the Dominion government to purchase these and send them back to the country for breeding purposes, but Mr. Watson of the branch informs us that he was outbid by a hog producer who had the same end in view. The Guide is informed that Mr. Hamilton did not have a large milk supply for these pigs, but that they were raised on a ration which could be duplicated on thousands of prairie farms.

Buffalo Lake Hogmen Make Record

W. J. Elliott, of the U.G.G. Livestock Department, Calgary, writes to tell of the work of a livestock co-operative shipping association which controls the stock raised in the district of Bashaw, Alix, Tees, Nevis, Clive. This associa-

tion is very strongly organized and works on a contract basis, whereby members agree to ship all their hogs through their own shipping association. The association, in fact, so thoroughly dominates the situation that individuals in the district must sign a contract before they can get their stuff into co-operatively shipped loads. Consequently the organization is accomplishing more than other similar organizations which have to beg for volume of business.

"This week," says Mr. Elliott, "we received three cars of hogs with 75 hogs in each, which is perhaps as fine a shipment of hogs as has ever been received at Calgary. The shipment was constituted of approximately 80 per cent. Yorkshires, and there were 49 bacon hogs in the three loads, or a total of 21.7 per cent. bacon.

"For the past week drovers have tried to buy the Bashaw hogs at country points by very tempting offers, but have been informed there is only one place where bids may be put in for the association hogs, and that is through the U.G.G. livestock office at Calgary.

"In this particular instance the premium for the bacon goes back directly to the men who grew the hogs, and when it is remembered there were 9,170 pounds of bacon, the premium of 70c per 100 would come very nearly paying

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TOWER BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.
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all the expenses in connection with the marketing of same.

"Very few drovers in the province of Alberta are paying the bacon premium back to the farmers. There is one method, however, that does and that is in shipping hogs co-operatively. In every instance any premium received for bacon is sent back to the man whose care and foresight earned it."

S.G.G.A. Trading Report

Year's Trading Operations Bring Small Profit, Which is Applied to Reduction of Impairment

THE annual meeting of the trading department of the association was held on Wednesday morning. The financial statement showed net profits for the year of \$2,011.99, which were applied to the reduction of the capital impairment which now stands at \$11,932.39.

In the discussion on the finances and business operations, appreciation was

expressed with regard to twine purchased from the Brantford Cordage Co. which, President Maharg stated, was developing rapidly, and under complete free trade conditions, there being no tariff duty on binder twine. The statement was adopted.

W. J. Orchard and W. A. Beasley were elected to represent debenture holders on the executive of the S.G.G.A.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1923

Assets		
Current assets—		
Cash at bank and on hand.....	\$ 2,981.38	
Accounts receivable	\$ 56,440.72	
Bills receivable	56,284.80	
	\$112,725.52	
Less allowance for bad debts.....	7,000.00	
	105,725.52	
Inventory, vendable merchandise	12,283.67	
Total current assets.....		\$120,990.57
Fixed assets—		
Office furniture and equipment.....	6,745.55	
Less allowance for depreciation.....	659.91	
Total fixed assets.....		6,085.64
Deferred assets—		
Flax fibre account	2,402.42	
Prepaid insurance and advertising.....	366.42	
Inventory, stationery	1,292.12	
Stamps	68.00	
	1,360.12	
Total deferred assets.....		4,128.96
		\$131,205.17
Liabilities		
Current liabilities—		
Accounts payable	\$ 27,909.34	
Canadian Bank of Commerce, general account—		
Discounted drafts	12,489.52	
Outstanding cheques	2,312.69	
	14,802.21	
Total Current Liabilities		42,711.55
Liability to debenture holders—		
Debenture Series A paid-up.....	525.00	
Debenture Series B paid-up.....	43,670.09	
Debenture Series C subscribed.....	226,750.00	
Less amounts unpaid.....	70,519.08	
Series C paid-up.....	156,230.92	
Total debentures paid-up	200,426.01	
Less, impairment January 1, 1923.....	\$113,944.38	
Deduct profit, 1923.....	2,011.99	
Impairment, December 31, 1923.....	\$111,932.39	
Net worth of Trading Department.....		88,493.62
		\$131,205.17

REVENUE AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, 1923

By gross profit from general trading account.....	\$ 20,048.03
By gross profit from machinery trading.....	930.65
By interest	4,306.80
By commissions	142.30
Total income.....	\$ 25,427.78
To expenses—	
Salaries	\$ 11,751.88
Postage	1,459.77
Reserved for doubtful accounts.....	1,210.44
General expense	1,066.28
Office rent	954.31
Stationery	773.17
Travelling expenses	657.23
Warehouse rent and expense.....	555.00
Depreciation of fixed assets.....	504.89
Audit fee	400.00
Telegraph and telephone.....	145.55
Exchange	30.70
Office light and power	27.59
Balance	5,890.87
	\$ 25,427.78
By balance	5,890.87
To extraordinary machinery losses.....	3,878.98
To balance, net profit carried to impairment account.....	2,011.99
	\$ 5,890.87
	\$ 5,890.87

Maharg's Annual Address

Continued from Page 8


"My answer to those contentions is that no commercial organization can or dare do all the work that this organization has done and is doing from time to time. To do so would be to hazard its very existence. Neither can a secret organization, and especially one composed only of men, do the work of the association. There is a field in connection with the work of the association that can be taken care of only by the women members.


"No, the old association is not going to die. That would be quite impossible, at least during the life of this generation. It has passed through troublous times before, more troublous times, indeed, than these. When the late Mr. Green, a man who gave his life for the good of our organization, took over the secretaryship he brought all the records and property of the association from Indian Head to Moose Jaw in a box which he carried under his arm, the association at that time being several hundred dollars in debt. Mr. Green, with his keen foresight, seeing the possibility of the recurrence of such a condition at once set himself to inaugurate a life-membership with the result that we

have today in addition to our regular yearly membership some 2,700 men and women bound together in the association for life. These, together with the regular membership, will see the old ship safely through the troublous waters she is now navigating, until such times as many of those who have been tempted to desert the old mother who has done so much for them for a new and untried love will have realized their mistake and have returned to her who will always stand with open arms ready to receive them."

The Imperial Veterans in Canada, Dominion Command, 700 Main Street, Winnipeg, are advised that a further extension of time to March 31, 1924, has been granted to those ex-Imperials who wish to make application for Canadian War Service Gratuity. All those who are entitled to this gratuity, and who have not as yet received same, should apply to the above address. It applies only to those who were resident in Canada on August 4, 1914, and who returned to Canada on or before April 1, 1923.


The 1923 report of the Saskatchewan Dairy Commissioner estimates the number of silos in that province at 460.





Great Industries of our Great West

No. 1—Dairying:



WESTERN Canada dairy farmers are now producing milk at the rate of two million six hundred thousand quarts a day—a quantity as large as the entire daily consumption of Greater New York City, whose population equals that of the whole of Canada.

One million two hundred thousand milch cows, comprising many of the world's finest herds, valued at seventy-five million dollars, furnish the milk supply each year for twenty-five million dollars' worth of dairy products, including twelve million dollars' worth of butter, and add over fifty million dollars annually to our agricultural revenues. From Liverpool to Yokohama, Western Canada butter and cheese commands the primacy of the world's markets on quality.

The dairyman's operations, from the farm to the finished factory product, are conducted with the utmost regard for scientific considerations, and the vast army of over one hundred thousand discriminating men and boys engaged in the production and manufacture of milk regard The Great Western Garment Company as a neighbor industry which understands and provides their particular requirements in work-clothing—besides helping them to make Western Canada a land of opportunity created by the prosperity of her industries.

UNION MADE



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A Health Secret

It is frequently claimed by physicians that nine-tenths of all human ills may be traced to neglect to keep the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active.

The result is an accumulation of poisons in the system which cause pains and aches and give rise to such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the ideal regulators of these vital organs because they act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensure a thorough cleansing of the system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 35 cents, the box now contains 35 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.



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No need to worry about kinds and brands. Just use Blue Ribbon and you'll always make things that are a credit to you and a joy to the partaker.

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The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Mississibi branch line of railway, was shot by an unseen enemy while out with his chief engineer and friend, Wilton Carruthers, looking for some way to finish building the railway across The Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton carried Joe's body back over the frozen swamp. Molly McDonald, daughter of the chief factor of the store at the portage, pulled Wilton out of the swamp when he broke through the ice. In spite of her father, who developed a deep hatred for Carruthers she nursed him until he was well enough to start on his journey again. Wilton and Molly acknowledged their love for each other. Molly would not let Wilton finish his journey alone as his wounded arm still gave him pain, so went with him.

Bowyer, an old rival of Joe's, made an offer to buy the line, but Wilton, puzzled at his manner, refused it, and decided not to tell him that Joe was dead. Bowyer left with a threat at Wilton's life.

Two men, who appeared to be policemen, tried to arrest Wilton, but with the help of Molly and the Swedish caretaker of the camp at which they had stopped en route, he tied and bound them. After tremendous difficulties and exposure Wilton arrived at the shareholders' meeting in time to get them to pass a motion that the line would be completed. The moment they heard Joe was dead everything was in uproar, and Wilton tumbled over in a faint.

Wilton was taken to the home of Joe's widow, Kitty, but his recovery took two months. Joe's will left everything to Kitty, but search revealed that 500 shares had disappeared, in explanation of which Phayre, the banker, produced a transfer signed by Joe and given in return for a loan of \$350,000 due December 15. Unless the loan was paid when due, the control of the Mississibi swung to the Bowyer interests. No record of the transaction could be found among Joe's papers. Two days later Wilton returned north.

CHAPTER XII Poison

THE sub-contractor had practically completed the camp at Big Muskeg, and there was quite a gang of men there, principally engaged in hauling the cut timber. Wilton had taken Andersen from the cache and made him the foreman. The Swede was one of the best foremen in the line's employ, but had fallen from his estate owing to repeated lapses into drunkenness. Joe, who hated to discharge an employee, had given him his job at the cache, and Andersen appeared to have overcome his failing. At least, he had never been seen drunk since his employment there.

Wilton planned to reach Big Muskeg on Saturday night, in order to meet his men on the Sunday, when they would all be in camp. He took a new engineer with him, a young fellow named Digby, who had come with excellent recommendations from an English institute. He was particularly anxious to reach his destination, for he had had no letter from Molly since his recovery. In fact, Wilton had not seen any of Molly's letters to Kitty, who had always in some way evaded his requests. Wilton had ascribed it to a little creditable reluctance to show a personal communication, and had ceased soon to ask her.

They spent the first night at the half-way cache, now in charge of a new man, and arrived at the camp on the second evening, a little after sundown.

To his surprise, Wilton found the camp absolutely empty, though there were plenty of signs of an abundant population. There was nobody in any of the three bunk-houses, with their double tiers of berths; the kitchen was unoccupied and dirty, with piles of enamelled plates and cutlery unwashed and scattered upon the table. But snores from one of the benches in the dining-room betrayed the presence of a solitary occupant. A man was lying full length behind the table, his hat tilted over his face.

Wilton shook him to his feet, and disclosed Andersen, dead drunk.

The foreman, rudely awakened, stood reeling and blinking at him, displaying no particular emotion except dislike of being aroused out of his slumbers.

"What have you got to say?" demanded Wilton, furious at this lapse on the part of a man whom he had trusted.

"I say—damn poor whisky for a respectable camp!" hiccupped the Swede.

"Where did you get it?" shouted Wilton, shaking him by the shoulders.

"Over yander," answered Andersen, jerking his thumb in the direction of the portage.

"Where are the men gone?"

"Over yander," repeated Andersen, with another jerk.

Wilton strode from the dining-room, his heart burning with indignation. In the morning he would fire Andersen. But who had brought liquor into the camp? It was a thing dreaded by employers of labor, almost more than the occasional typhoid epidemics. While liquor was to be obtained within a radius of five-and-twenty miles, work would be practically suspended.

With Digby at his heels, he strode swiftly out toward the swamp. Big Muskeg was less than three miles away by the new road which had been cut from the camp to the portage. They covered the distance in about half an hour, and struck out across the ice. As they neared the opposite shore they could hear the faint sounds of an uproar in the trading-post.

Wilton's heart sank at the thought of the men in the factor's place with Molly. The laborers were chiefly Hunkies and Galicians, docile as sheep when sober, but changed by drink into wild beasts. Whoever had brought the liquor into camp should pay for it!

As they gained the opposite bank they heard wild shouts of drunken laughter, and, in a momentary interval, McDonald's angry protest—and then a cry from Molly.

They ran at the top of their speed, Wilton leading. Through the half open door could be seen the figures of the workmen, assuming the grotesque attitudes of crouching beasts, the bestial faces grimacing in the shadows on the walls, and dancing with the flickering candle-lights, stuck in the necks of empty bottles.

Wilton burst into the store. It was filled with men, roaring and shouting; they were drinking from their tin pannikins, which they had evidently brought designedly from the cookhouse, and filling them from a hogshead of liquor that stood in the centre of the room. At the end two men, their arms about each other's necks, swayed in a reel with drunken gravity.

The old factor, wedged in behind the counter, his right arm limp at his side, was pushing his left into the faces of the grinning Hunkies, and torrents of almost unintelligible imprecation burst from his lips as he tried impotently to force his way toward Molly.

Molly, at the door of her room, her lips parted, her eyes dilated with fear, was surrounded by a ring of men. One of them had his huge paws on her shoulders, and, standing a little behind, was trying to bend her backward toward him.

Wilton took in the scene instantaneously through the thick haze of stinking tobacco smoke. Everything swam before his eyes. With a hoarse roar of rage he leaped into the centre of the crowd, caught the man who had his hands on Molly, and, spinning him round, dashed his fists into his face again and again until he was unrecognizable from the blood that covered his broken features.

Screaming with pain, the man broke from him. Before the astonished hunkies could collect their wits Wilton was in their midst again. He drove them before him; he snatched up a bottle containing a guttered candle-end, and, armed with this terrible weapon, brought it smashing down on their heads till he held only the splinters in his bleeding hands.

Stupefied by this onslaught, the men ran for the door. But, jamming in the entrance, the rearmost turned and faced him. Three men set on him, dealing savage kicks, and rushing at him, head down, like battering-rams. One caught him in the pit of the stomach and sent him topping against the counter.

Instantly the whole mob was upon him with knives, screaming with rage. Wilton leaned against the counter, sick and weak for the moment, and unable to defend himself. But suddenly the mob was flung violently away, and he saw Digby, his fists flying like hails, striking out right and left, and felling a man at every blow.

The respite enabled him to regain his feet, snatch up another bottle, and

go to the Englishman's assistance. The Hunkies had no stomach for any more. This time they made the doorway, and ran at the top of their speed toward the portage, leaving Wilton and his assistant panting and exhausted in their wake.

Wilton was about to go back to Molly when suddenly he caught sight of two men who looked like Canadians slinking into the kitchen, which opened upon the side of the store. He recognized them instantly as the two fake policemen, Hackett and Tonquay, and it was evident enough that they had brought the liquor to the portage.

Shouting to Digby, he rushed after them. But they were through the kitchen and had gained the open before he could get within a dozen paces. As Wilton, winded, stopped, Hackett swung round, took deliberate aim at him, and fired.

The bullet wizzed past his head and struck one of the logs of the store building. The outlaw, having hardly stopped to fire, rejoined his companion, and the two disappeared down the trail. It was impossible to catch them, and useless to attempt to follow them with horses.

Wilton went back, breathless, and still giddy from the kick he had received. Digby was waiting at the kitchen door; he had evidently not understood Wilton's shout.

"Good work, what?" he ejaculated. "D'you have much of this sort, Mr. Carruthers?"

"I don't know," answered Wilton. "It'll be part of our business to see that there isn't any more."

"It wasn't on our school curriculum," said the Englishman thoughtfully.

Wilton only glanced at him, and went into the store. The hogshead, overturned in the stampede, was bleeding its life away in slow gulps of water-white liquid. The smell was of cleaning-fluid. It was the stuff that blinds and stupefies, a single drink turning a man into his primitive elements. The stench was through the store.

Molly was on her knees before her father who had sunk into a chair. The old man's face was ashen white, but, as Wilton approached, he opened his eyes and glared at him.

"Damn ye!" he hissed with unimaginable fury. "This is your work! Get out of my store and never let me see your face again!"

He turned, and began to shuffle away, dragging his palsied leg, his right arm dangling. Wilton started toward him, half in remonstrance, partly with the idea of helping the old man to his room. But with a beast-like snarl the factor turned on him and shook his fist with savage menace in his face. Wilton fell back, and McDonald began to make his way upstairs.

Wilton went up to Molly and took her in his arms. The girl was almost hysterical now that the reaction from her fright had come. She lay in his arms limply, and her lips were cold against his own.

"Molly—Molly, dear, it's all right now," said Wilton anxiously. "Forgive me! I couldn't have guessed those men would have been wild beasts like that. I thought Andersen could keep them in control. Thank God, I came when I did!"

"You weren't to blame, Will," sobbed the girl; "and the men weren't. I don't think they would have done me any harm. I had the revolver in case there was need to use it. It was the sight of you, Will, and the fight—I thought they had stabbed you—"

"I shall be in camp as long as it's open," answered Wilton. "Don't be afraid any more. I'll see that no more of this stuff finds its way here. And tomorrow I'll make an example of the worst of them that won't be forgotten."

He soothed her and soon brought her back to her normal condition. As he grew cooler he began to realize that, as Molly had said, the men were not to blame. In the morning few of them would have more than the vaguest remembrance of the affair. It was the wood alcohol, acting as a physical and moral poison on them.

"How did it happen?" he asked presently. "And how long have those two outlaws been in the camp?"

"They came here a week ago, Will,"

she answered. "They were very insolent, and said that trouble was coming; they made all sorts of vague threats against you, but they didn't molest us, and it was not till they had gone that I came to the conclusion they had simply come here to see if I had returned, and to spy on your camp. Then I heard that they were peddling whisky among the workmen. To-night, about sunset, they came in and set down the hogshead on the floor. There was a crowd of men with them, and they said they were going to have a dance. Father tried to drive them out, but they laughed at him. They were quite respectful at first; it was only just before you came that they lost control of themselves. And your foreman, Mr. Andersen, did all he could to get them back to the camp."

"Why, I saw him drunk there!" cried Wilton, beginning to boil over again at the recollection.

"He took one drink with the men, and I think that was only to get them to come with him. After that I didn't

see him again. But they would have gone when I begged them to, if they hadn't been led by those two men. They seemed to want to make trouble for us."

"They're here for some object, Molly," said Wilton. "It's to hinder the work, of course, but—there's more to it than that."

"I think they want to frighten us away from the portage, Will," said Molly. "Tom Bowyer has been here since I returned."

She put her arm on his as he was about to break into angry exclamations.

"He came about three weeks ago," she said. "He had a long talk with my father upstairs. Afterward he came down. I was afraid of him, because he was always boisterous and offensive in his manner to me. But this time he was quite different. He told me that my father was very ill; that he was using his influence to get him pensioned, and that the best thing we could do would be to leave the portage as soon as

possible. And he told me he had always been interested in me, and would like to help me."

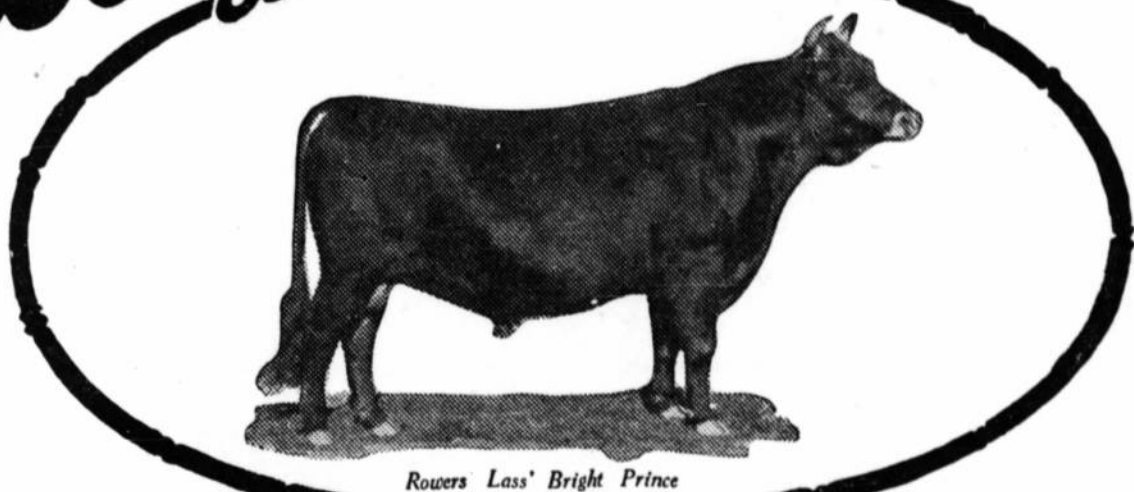
"I was deceived at first, because I began to think that, after all, he had been an old friend of father's and that I must not let myself be prejudiced by his business animosities. He wanted me to go to Winnipeg and study stenography, or anything else I chose. He said he would take us both there, and see that my father wanted for nothing. But I told him I couldn't take any steps without consulting you."

"Good for you, Molly, dear!" said Wilton.

"He hadn't guessed how things were between us, for he changed instantly. He began to threaten me. I never saw a man look so devilish as he did when he knew we were engaged. He swore that I should never marry you, and that he'd drive us from the portage. He went away mad with rage. When those two men came I connected their appearance with him."

"You were right," said Wilton. "But

Everywhere!



Rowers' Lass' Bright Prince

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Half Pound Tin 80¢

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Great War Veterans' Association, Citizen Building, Ottawa.
Army and Navy Vet's in Can., 121 Bishop Street, Montreal.
Imperial Veterans in Canada, 709 Main Street, Winnipeg.
Tuberculous Veterans' Ass'n, Room 47, Citizen Bldg., Ottawa.

I enclose Money Order for \$_____, my
donation, and shall be glad to receive
ticket-folder(s) for the VETERANS' ASSO-
CIATIONS BOVRIL POSTER COMPETI-
TION in aid of the Veterans.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(Print or write very clearly).

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HELP THE VETERANS! Before March 31st, 1924, when this Competition closes—Delay Not!

If you send a donation of at least \$1.20 you will receive a Ticket-folder entitling you to compete in THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION BOVRIL POSTER COMPETITION AND OBTAIN THE GRATITUDE of those who will benefit both in Canada and in Great Britain through your help.

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and 2,000 other prizes.

Those who fought want your help in many ways—

There are the infirm, yet not wounded
The tuberculous, once healthy
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These and many others surely have earned by their deeds the Empire's Gratitude.

Remember your obligations to them and their families.

Support them by your donations and your benevolence may be rewarded by your gaining a prize.

To every donor of \$1.20, one ticket-folder is sent. On this ticket-folder are reproductions in color of 16 celebrated Bovril Posters, together with clear directions concerning the contest. To pick out the 12 which will be voted the best by the contestants themselves is what must be done, and the contestant who comes nearest in his selection to the popular verdict wins the 1st Prize, and so on.

What a splendid opportunity to play what will be found an exciting game, a real battle of wits and skill, and at the same time helping the Veterans.

The Veterans' Associations feel that no Canadian household will turn a deaf ear to this appeal—and many undoubtedly who can afford it, will send more donations than one. Do not delay but fill in the application blank and mail at once with contribution to any of the addresses shown hereon, and you will receive by return the ticket-folder, containing posters and instructions.

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Send as many donations of \$1.20 as you want sets of Posters for your party. By taking turns four people or more can use the same cards.

2-24

I don't think they'll show their faces here again. And I'll see you every day now. Molly, dear, do you know how much I've wanted a letter from you? Why didn't you write to me?"

She looked up at him earnestly. "Did you really want to hear from me, Will?" she asked.

"Of course I did. I hoped for a letter every day. Why didn't you write?"

"I wasn't quite sure—you'd want me to," she answered shyly. "You see, Will, it—our engagement—came about after I nursed you. And I thought, after you got back to Clayton—I thought—that I'd just wait."

"You thought that I might change, Molly?" cried Wilton.

She nestled close to him. "Not really, Will. But I—I don't know, but somehow I—wanted to wait. I hated so to come back here, with you lying so ill, and I was so worried when Kitty didn't answer my letters."

"Kitty didn't answer you?"

"Only once, when you were nearly out of danger. Perhaps that made me feel that—that I'd better not write to you, Will. But, of course, all her time was taken up with caring for you."

"She ought to have written you," said Wilton. "That doesn't sound like Kitty. And—Molly, dear," he continued, thinking of Kitty's projected stay at Big Muskeg, "I've got a surprise for you next month. Just about the thing that would please you best in the world."

And as she looked at him in enquiry, he drew her into his arms and kissed her again. "Promise me, dear, that you will never doubt my love for you," he pleaded.

"I promise, Will," she answered, looking at him with shining eyes. "Never—never, dear!"

A light cough at the door startled them. Digby was standing there in an attitude of what might have been called impartial, watchful waiting.

"I'll have to go, Molly," said Wilton. "Only until to-morrow, dear. And sleep quietly, because I'll give those men the lesson of their lives in the morning."

(To be continued next week).

S.G.G.A. Organization Department

Revenue and Expense Statement, January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.

Expenses	
Salaries	\$ 8,089.03
Women's Section	4,830.85
District expense	1,250.03
Publicity	1,178.54
Rent	1,052.47
Printing, stationery, circulars, etc.	982.37
Executive meetings and expense	902.70
Postage	679.93
Convention expense, 1923	656.45
General expense	606.12
Depreciation on fixed assets	447.96
Canadian Council of Agriculture	320.37
Telegraph and telephone	305.48
Travelling expenses	301.05
Convention handbook, 1923	278.90
Expenses re The Progressive	248.50
Executive work and expense	190.55
Auto maintenance	132.54
Constituency expense	103.19
Insurance	41.71
Office light and power	28.93
Exchange	20.63
	\$22,648.30

Revenue	
Fees, 1921	\$ 196.79
Fees, 1922	1,681.85
Fees, 1923	11,211.89
Fees, 1924-25-26-27	222.00

Total fees	\$13,312.53
Grant, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.	5,000.00
Interest on life membership	849.74
Bank interest	137.75
Constituency organization account	5.00

Total other income

\$19,305.02

Deficit, December 31, 1923

\$22,648.30

S.G.G.A. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 7

should be sold on its milling value, and maintaining that in the course of time the wheat pool will be able to bring about that reform. He instanced the success of co-operation among the farmers in Denmark, and the development of the pooling system in the selling of various agricultural products in the United States.

"If the pool," declared Mr. Robertson, "does not handle the 1924 crop it will not handle the 1934 crop. If the present campaign was not a success none of them would have the courage to try again within a decade." It was the plain bounden duty of every member of the association and every local to take hold of the proposition and "put it across."

Afternoon Session

Debate on the Hudson Bay Railway was resumed at the afternoon session, and a number of speakers expressed their opinion on the matter, all more or less along the lines of previous speakers. Resolutions, amendments and amendments to the amendments severely taxed the vigilance of the chair and the understanding and patience of the convention. Eventually the following resolution, moved by Hon. George Langley, was carried unanimously:

"Whereas, this convention is strongly persuaded that the Hudson Bay Railway should be completed, and

"Whereas, the project seems at present to be at a complete standstill by which there is danger of the money already spent being wasted if not altogether lost;

"Be it resolved that the provincial government be requested to take up the consideration of this most important question, not only to press it upon the attention of the federal government, but to interest the governments of Manitoba and Alberta to ascertain if a united effort can be made to get the project moving toward completion as a western undertaking."

A resolution providing that in the event of the federal government failing to take action, a company be formed to complete and operate the line, the initial expenses of incorporation to be furnished by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Davies, of Pretty Valley, moved that as branch lines bear more business for the Canadian National, and were needed, the Central executive, the Saskatchewan government and other western interests bring pressure to bear on the authorities to proceed with the construction of the branch lines with all possible speed. The resolution carried unanimously.

Some questions were raised with regard to the elevator charges of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in connection with wheat shipped to the Alberta pool, charges which would also probably be charged to the Saskatchewan pool. President Maharg explained the charges in detail, pointing out what a number of services they covered over ordinary elevator services. A number of other questions regarding the pool were asked, and Vice-President Edwards pointed out that the questions were based on what was being done in Alberta, whereas no arrangements of the kind had yet been made in Saskatchewan, and were matters that had to be dealt with when the required acreage was signed up and the pool board in a position to go ahead.

A delegate asked for an explanation of the clause providing that the contractor must deliver his wheat when and where the pool board might decide. Mr. Maharg said it was simply a safe-guarding clause to fit in with the preceding clause and did not mean anything so unreasonable as that the farmer would be asked to deliver at utterly inconvenient times and places.

"Have all directors of the pool signed the wheat pool contract?" asked a delegate. A director stated that he had not signed, not because he disapproved of

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co-operative marketing, but because of circumstances which he regarded as his own personal concern. R. M. Johnson stated that such a question should not have been asked, because many men who were quite in sympathy with the pool were in circumstances which prevented them signing the contract.

It subsequently transpired that the director who stated he had not signed the contract was a director of the association and not of the wheat pool. On a motion duly carried, R. Milliken was invited to answer technical questions with regard to the pool contract. With regard to the time and place clause, Mr. Milliken stated that without the clause the contract would not be binding, that is, there would be nothing to prevent the contractor holding his wheat. Mr. Milliken answered a few other questions to the entire satisfaction of the audience, and earnestly exhorted the farmers to sign the contract. That was the most important thing. Only 1,700,000 acres were signed up, and they needed over 6,000,000. Unless they wakened up to the opportunity there would be no pool in Saskatchewan. Mr. Sapiro, Mr. Milliken said in reply to a question, would open a campaign in Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, February 21, and Dr. McGill, secretary of the grain exchange, would appear on the same platform. Following Mr. Milliken's remarks, a resolution was passed unanimously favoring the establishment of a provincial contract wheat pool with an inter-provincial selling agency for the three prairie provinces. It was also resolved that all officers of the association be required to declare themselves on the contract wheat pool. At 4.45 p.m. the convention adjourned for the election of district directors.

Evening Session

The convention was addressed at the evening session by R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield, Man., who was introduced by E. N. Hopkins, M.P., honorary president of the association. In opening, Mr. Hoey referred to the prevailing conditions—economic and financial—which were, he said, the result not only of the extreme demands of the war but of an extravagance, public and private, that preceded the war.

It was easy, however, he said, to pick out causes in the past. The problem today was to find the way out of the existing conditions. The first step in the way out was to replace politicians with statesmen, and the first thing to do was to make a big cut in public expenditures. After making careful enquiries he placed the average per capita burden of taxes at \$40.63 for federal purposes, \$15 for provincial purposes and \$30 for municipal purposes. The average revenue of the average family in the country was \$2,000, and out of every \$5.00 of that revenue \$1.00 to \$1.25 was taken for public expenditure. It was easy, however, to talk economy. Most people agreed about economy in a general way, but objected to it in a particular way, that is, when it affected them or some ideas they professed with regard to public matters. The second step was in connection with fiscal policy. Protection had built up exotic industries which could not live without protection. He would wipe them all out and have the losses taken at once. It would reduce the cost of living in the country. Woolen goods were essential but in order to maintain exotic industries, Canadians had to wear cottons when they should be wearing woollens. In his opinion the defeat of reciprocity in 1911 did more to demoralize western agriculture than the European war.

Another thing that was needed, he said, was an adjustment of the farmers' debt. He was not a financier, and had no plan to offer in this connection, but the Dominion government should call a conference of all concerned and seek a

plan. A reduction of freight rates was also necessary. The organized farmers, he said, should have a permanent impelling purpose and a definite goal. He quoted Professor Macklin that the permanent impelling purpose should be organization for commodity marketing. They were attempting a great work in their wheat pool. They should go on to poultry, dairy and livestock marketing.

Constitutional amendments were carried, providing that directors, at large, shall be elected by the system of proportional representation, and the president and vice-president by the preferential ballot. Further discussion took place on the question of the membership fee, and a resolution that the fee for Central be \$2.00 received 187 votes for and 187 against. Another motion that the fee to Central be \$1.50 received the necessary two-thirds vote.

That no member of parliament or a provincial legislature should be a member of the Central board of the association was proposed in another constitutional amendment which was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Another motion, that no person holding office in an elevator company or grain buying concern shall be a member of the Central board or executive of the association led to a prolonged debate. It was defeated by a vote of 118 for and 157 against. It also required a two-thirds vote to carry.

Friday Session

Business opened on the last day of the convention with a discussion on a resolution providing that a salary of \$4,000 be paid to the president in order that he may devote his whole time to the work of the association. As in the discussion on membership fee, the inopportune of a proposal to increase expenditure was stressed by most of the delegates. Others laid emphasis upon the need for having the president spend more time in the field of organization. A \$4,000 president, said one delegate, would mean 3,000 more members. A better way said another delegate would be to wait and see what revenue the association had during the year, and if enough vote an honorarium to the president at the next convention. It was pointed out that the president received \$2,000 from the trading section, and, consequently, the association had only an additional \$2,000 to find. President Maharg said it was a mistake to assume that a full-time president would spend most of his time in the country. That was not where he could do the best work for the association. The resolution was defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

David Ross, Strassburg, asked permission to introduce a motion of importance to the convention. The motion was "That in the opinion of this convention the executive is not deserving of its confidence." The executive, Mr. Ross asserted, had failed in connection with the Wheat Board and the Hudson Bay Railway. The farmers had lost between 20 and 30 cents a bushel through failure to get the Wheat Board, and the executive had not shown sufficient energy in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway. President Maharg and Vice-president Edwards vigorously defended the executive, and the motion when put was rejected almost unanimously.

Presidential Election

Nominations for president were then received. About 15 persons were nominated, but all withdrew with the exception of J. A. Maharg and George Edwards. Mr. Maharg addressed the convention at length. For a long time, he said, efforts had been made by certain cliques to "get him" because of his position in the legislature and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. He assured the convention that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had given great assistance to the wheat pool, and when the need for publicity for the pool was recognized two of the board of the company had agreed to put up \$200 to help establish The Progressive. One of these men had failed of re-election to the executive because of the propaganda he referred to. There were, he said, too many interested in getting scalps and positions than in promoting the welfare of the association. Reports had been circulated that he had not turned in a wheat pool contract. The truth was that he had put his contract,

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Of particular interest to out-of-town visitors will be the display of new catalogue merchandise in our Mail Order Building, Entrance: 234 Donald Street.

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already signed, in his grip when going to Winnipeg on business of the pool and had overlooked it. When he found the reports in circulation he decided that he would not put in his contract until after the convention, otherwise it might be said that he had put it in because of fear of the reports. Even now he was not going to say that he would put it in. It was a matter for a person to decide for himself. He had not been asked to address wheat pool meetings and apparently he was not wanted to speak in the country.

Mr. Edwards deprecated the introduction of personal matters and appeals to sympathy. He objected to "interlocking directorates" and had always openly maintained his position in that respect. He had supported the Co-operative Elevator Company since 1912, but the big thing now was the wheat pool. There was a feeling in the country that the officials of the association were in too many positions. It was felt that some time the elevator company and the wheat pool would come into conflict, and that officials of the association, or the pool, connected with the elevator company might support the company against the pool. That, he sincerely believed, was something they should guard against. If elected, he said, he would favor constitutional limitation of the period one person might occupy the presidency of the association so as to give better chance for the training of administrators in the association.

The vote for president resulted in the election of George Edwards. Mr. Edwards briefly thanked the convention for its confidence and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Maharg for his valuable services to the association. The convention responded with vociferous applause.

Afternoon Session

Harris Turner, M.L.A., editor of The Progressive, briefly addressed the convention in connection with the paper. It had been established, he said, to give the organized farmers a medium of publicity. The press of Saskatchewan was a monopoly, and it had opposed the wheat pool. The necessity of having a paper to support the pool had been realized and The Progressive was the result. It had at present a circulation of 3,500, which was too little, and if they wanted it to continue it would have to have a larger circulation. It was up to the farmers.

Nominations for vice-president were next in order. The following stood for election: E. Baynton, I. B. Cushing, R. M. Johnston, J. M. Thomas, C. C. Stolliker, J. H. Wesson, C. M. Emery, A. J. Orchard, Mrs. V. McNaughton, H. Marsh. A. G. Hawkes, who had been nominated, announced instead of standing for the office, he would like to present the association \$500's worth of debentures in the trading section.

Pending the taking of the vote, the convention permitted E. A. Partridge to present a long resolution in connection with the Home Bank failure. This resolution asked that the government take over the assets of the Home Bank, pay all depositors in full, remit the double liability of shareholders, cancel all unpaid balances on purchases of Home Bank stock, on compassionate grounds, pay interest at 5 per cent. on stock owned by people who have been rendered destitute by the loss of revenue from such stock during life, adequate bank inspection, and that the chartered banks reimburse the government for payments made in settlement of claims against the bank.

Hon. George Langley, implored the convention not to pass the resolution. It would, he said, be a calamity. The association, had a reputation to maintain and the resolution was altogether unreasonable. He moved that a simple resolution dealing with the Home Bank failure be brought in, and the convention agreed.

Discussion on political action occupied the attention of the convention while the votes for vice-president were being counted. The resolution on this subject read: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the resolutions re political action passed at the 1922 convention, should be rescinded." The debate was not a long one, the opinion of the convention was plain at the outset. The resolution carried by a very large majority.

R. M. Johnson was declared vice-president of the association.

The following resolution re the Home Bank failure was adopted by the convention, unanimously: "This convention of the S.G.G.A. urge the federal government to give the depositors and the shareholders of the defunct Home Bank the most sympathetic consideration, as this convention considers there are strong moral grounds for such consideration."

Continued on Page 27

Saskatchewan Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 11

at least a big tin tub with a drain pipe and a chemical closet.

4. A screened porch, as an extra bedroom in hot weather and a convenient store place in the winter.

5. Clothes closets with well placed bars upon which to hang clothes.

Mrs. Haight quoted a program which is being adopted by a number of farmers' organizations in the United States, to put farms on a self-supporting basis as possible and suggested that it might be a good one for Canadian farmers. It was:

"1. Raise enough feed for livestock to carry me throughout the year.

"Raise enough meat to supply my family this year.

"3. Have a twelve-months-in-the-year garden.

"4. Provide milk and butter for the family for the whole year.

"5. Keep an average flock of 30 hens on the farm.

"6. Improve the orchard by setting out trees and berries.

"7. Plant legumes and other soil-enriching plants.

"8. Enroll at least a child in club work.

"9. Add some conveniences.

"Beautify the homestead."

The report advocated storage of eggs and butter when prices for these products were at their lowest. The use of ice helped to preserve these products.

When Mrs. Haight deals with gardening and horticulture one can tell in a moment she is dealing with a subject which gives her keen delight. "I started gardening," she said, "because my doctor told me I must get out of doors as my health was very greatly impaired. It soon became a habit with me and now it has become a mania."

It is impossible in this issue which is so crowded with convention reports to give a full synopsis of Mrs. Haight's description of her work along this line, but a fuller statement of this will appear in an early issue of The Guide.

Study Legislation

Mrs. T. M. Morgan of Aquadell, presented the report on legislation. A report on this subject has such wide range that in order to accomplish very much in the short time devoted to it by a convention, it must necessarily be limited to certain phases in which interest has been evidenced. Mrs. Morgan chose a wise plan and dealt especially with (1) Marriage and Divorce; (2) Community of Interests and (3) The Administration of Widows and Minors Estates.

In dealing with marriage, Mrs. Morgan told who had the right to solemnize marriage, of how marriage licenses are issued, it might be of interest to note here that following out of the discussion of last year's W.S.G.G.A. convention, the matter of establishing a minimum

marriage age was taken up with the provincial government, and it has been announced that during the coming session a bill will be introduced, making the minimum age 16.

Speaking of community of interests in regard to the holding of property, Mrs. Morgan said, "This seems to be a subject we do not make much progress in a real or definite way. But hope springs eternal in the human breast. I still think that serious study along this line will evolve something we will be able to endorse, because of its justice and equity to all parties."

The report then outlined in rather full detail the regulations governing the administration of the estates of widows and minors where the husband dies and leaves no will. This was done because at the 1923 convention there were very strong protests from a number of women that the cost of administration of small estates was far too high, that in many instances the whole estate was used up in the payment of these expenses and practically nothing left for the widow and children. A resolution was passed at the close of the report, asking that infants' estates be administered by a paid employee of the provincial government, and that he should work on a regular salary. One woman delegate spoke humorously but very much to the point when she suggested that the best way around the difficulty of high costs of administering estates was for every woman to take home a number of will forms, and hand them around among the women to give to their husbands.

Other resolutions growing out of this report which were passed were, one asking for changes to be made in the Divorce Laws of Canada, so as to make the Canadian law conform with the changes made in the English Divorce Law at the last session of the Imperial House. Another resolution asked that an effort be made to make the laws governing marriage in Canada, uniform. Still another resolution asked that only

secretaries of towns, municipalities, villages and cities be permitted to issue marriage licenses.

Mrs. E. Osborne, of Dilke, in a very brief talk, outlined the short course put on by the University of Saskatchewan. Those attending this course in June had received a great amount of benefit and entertainment from the talks on Voice Training, Conduct of Public Meetings and the debate between the representatives of the W.S.G.G.A. and the Homemakers Clubs.

Secretary's Report

Mrs. M. L. Burbank, in giving the secretary's report, said that it was very difficult to find out from the forms sent in, the actual membership of the W.S.G.G.A., as most of the locals failed to mention the number of women members. In consequence Mrs. Burbank, as secretary, had no definite figures to present to the association in relation to this matter. About 5,000 forms had been sent out in an attempt to make a survey of farm homes in Saskatchewan, but only about 200 of these had been filled in and returned, and it was not felt that this was sufficiently representative to form the basis of a report. Mrs. Burbank asked that the locals write her more frequently, so that Central office might be able to keep more closely in touch with the work they were doing. In answer to a question regarding every woman's fund, Mrs. Burbank read a letter stating that \$37,000 had already been raised for this fund, and that there was still a balance of \$13,000 to be raised by April 1. The W.S.G.G.A. had contributed \$2,143.54, and the second largest contribution from any one club was \$269. Through the Every Woman's Fund 25 mothers suffering from tuberculosis had been taken care of in the sanatorium, and thus were prevented from the danger of passing on this disease to the members of their families. Of these 14 had returned to their homes, sufficiently well enough to carry on with their work. Two had

Continued on Page 26

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Waterford, Ont.

THE PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW

The little Doo Dads are not to blame, really. Roly and Poly had washed their faces until they fairly shone and with their books over their shoulders had started for school. Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling rang out the bell at nine o'clock and all of the little Doo Dads were hastening to their seats. Just at this point, Nicholas Nutt raised the curtain and Sleepy Sam's big drum went "boom-boom-boom," and "whee-whee-whee" sounded the mouth organ. Even Flannel-foot, the cop, is standing wide eyed in wonderment. So funny he looks that the little Doo Dad in front of him thinks he is more amusing than the show. Now, if Flannel-foot is so greatly amused and the little Scotch Doo Dad, with the canes, laughs until his sides ache it must be worth seeing. Somehow, from somewhere, Nicholas Nutt had secured a really-for-truly Punch and Judy show. Here was a treat, and when Nicholas raised the curtain and began announcing and Sleepy Sam began tooting on his mouth organ and pounding away on his drum, the little Doo Dads rushed out of the schoolhouse. Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling goes the bell and Doc Sawbones wonders where all the little Doo Dads are going and what can be the matter with the little rascals. He doesn't know that the children cannot hear the bell above the boom, boom, boom of Sleepy's drum. Neither does he know that just at the corner there is a Punch and Judy. When Doc Sawbones learns that Nicholas has a really-for-truly Punch and Judy, he will dismiss school for the morning. On account of the little Doo Dads, do you think? He may say that is the reason, but you will find him enjoying the performance as much as Flannel-foot, or the little Scotch grandpa.



REDUCED FARES

— FOR —

WINNIPEG CARNIVAL

of WINTER SPORTS

FEBRUARY 11-16, 1924

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

FOR ROUND TRIP FROM POINTS IN ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA AND PORT ARTHUR AND ARMSTRONG WEST IN ONTARIO

Tickets on Sale February 9 to 13 (Inclusive)

Good to Return February 18, 1924

BIG WEEK OF SPORTS

INCLUDING

Thirty-Sixth Annual Bonspiel

FULL PARTICULARS FROM LOCAL AGENT

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

FOR GREY OR
FADED HAIR



Simple Home Treatment

For changing Grey, Bleached and Faded Hair to its natural color. SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' Colorator is a simple, harmless home treatment. Eight beautiful shades—black, chestnut, dark brown, auburn, medium brown, light brown, ash blonde and gold blonde. Will last for months.

Your druggist has card showing eight shades, or send sample of your hair with \$1.00, to Seven Sutherland Sisters, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleedings, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today mentioning this paper.—Advertisement

More on Kota

A. Kindred, of Glenavon Sask., reports on a field of Kota Wheat which came under his observation last summer. The yield is given as 27 bushels per acre, but no information is given as to the preparation which the field received. The grain weighed 61 pounds per bushel, and was graded No. 4 in Winnipeg. The straw was affected with rust, but the heads appeared quite undamaged either in weight or kernel, abundance of yield and color of the sample.

A Wisconsin farmer on Christmas Eve bet \$25 that he could stay in the pasture with a trigger-tempered bull ten minutes. He won his bet, in fact, he's still in the pasture yet, and his neighbors are trying to figure up a way to get his remains out.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

The Editor.—It seems that it is useless to debate the wheat pool question any longer, for it is an accepted fact by every grain grower that the wheat pool system of marketing, if properly carried out, is the only possible way through which the grain growers will get one hundred cents out of the consumer's dollar.

Now let us debate on the machine which is designed to do the work, in order to reach our objective; this is, of course, the officers and the manner in which they are elected. Sec. 102, paragraphs three and five, of the articles of association provides that the shareholders of each district must vote for each of the ten delegates appointed for the district. Sec. 79, provides that the shareholders may vote by post card ballot. Now let us analyze if this is a proper and possible way of selecting the delegates. Assuming that the 16 districts represent the federal electoral districts, let us take the Prince Albert district for instance. It is about 60 by 150 miles. All the shareholders of this large territory are expected to select ten of their best men to manage the business of marketing their wheat. This in the first place is impossible, for how many of the shareholders can afford the time and expense to attend a district meeting to select their best men?

Should they use the post card ballot, how will they know who are the best men to vote for? Consequently, the natural thing will happen—those who are nearest the place of meeting will attend, and become the delegates and directors of the district, whether or not they are the desired men of the entire district, and here lies the foundation and success of the machine. The wheat pool system, to enlarge and succeed, must have the confidence of every grower, and to get this, every grower must be given an opportunity of selecting his delegate within easy reach and no expense.

To get this wheat pool machine as near perfect as possible, a request must be made from the wheat pool signers of all parts of the province to the provisional board of directors to amend the following sections of the articles of association:

Sec. 48 to be amended by adding: "If he is a director of any elevator or grain company, a director of any union or association of farmers, or a member of a provincial legislature, or a member of the federal parliament."

Sec. 79 shall be amended by striking out the following sentence: "including the election of delegates by post card ballot to be provided for."

Sec. 82, shall be amended by striking out the word "districts," where they appear, and be substituted with the word "municipalities."

Sec. 102-3, shall be struck out and substituted by the following: "The shareholders of each municipality shall, at their first meeting which will be advised by the directors, elect one delegate to represent the shareholders of that municipality for all purposes, and such delegate shall hold office for a period of one year, and shall retire at the expiration of such period."

Sec. 105 to be struck out, also 115, and shall be substituted by the following: "The delegates of each district shall elect one out of their number a director to the board of directors of the association to represent that district, also a district committee comprising one man for each five municipalities to represent that district at the annual general meeting of the association, and that the district meeting shall be held at the most central point in the district for the convenience of the delegates, not later than two weeks after the election of delegates, at a time appointed by the board of directors."

The provisional directors had the power of drafting the articles of association and make it law, they also should have the power of amending them according to the request of the wheat pool signers of the province of Saskatchewan.—A. L. Plotkin, Brooksby, Sask.

Fixing Prices

The Editor.—How much longer are we going to work and slave to produce and get less than a decent living therefrom? Is it not time that we quit backing up, and get together and demand a fair return for our labor? Conditions are appalling. I need not waste time in mentioning them. All the remedies so freely advised by banks, press, government and other gas-bag sympathizers have been tried and found wanting, and always will, until the farmers quit dumping and produce and sell on sane business lines.

The conditions resulting from the war may have something to do with the low price of farm produce and may not; personally, I certainly think not, to the extent some people would have us think.

However, even if they are—are the farmers of this country to toll and produce until we go bust to feed Europe? Well of course lots of fellows will say, "We are past the worst, we will have a wheat pool next year and things will be different." Well, I sincerely hope so; optimism and hope may help some, but they will not of themselves run a business or a farm. This country has run on them and credit a long while, with present results. I am strong

for a wheat pool, but, will the wheat pool alone get us the price of production and a fair profit? It might if we can hang on long enough. At the very best the wheat pool may raise the price 10 per cent.; now supposing it does, we will still be a very long way from what we ought to get. The pool is taking a very long time to get its 50 per cent., yet every farmer almost, admits the need of it, then why do they not sign up faster?

Organize has been the slogan now for some years. How much advancement have the farmers made? Very little. Time and space will not permit of going into whys and wherefores, but something has got to be done and done soon, and that something is only just one thing, and that is to run our farms like any other concern—produce as cheaply as we can and organize for and demand the cost of production, and a fair profit. Labor has done and so can we. We are now entering on another year, and are we going to go on in the old foolish way, much like Micawber, hoping for something to turn up. The papers recently have informed us that the United States are going to try and set the price of wheat at \$1.50; now it's up to us to do the same; \$1.50 Fort William is about the price we ought to get. If the wheat pool would line up with the United States and demand \$1.50 per bushel, they would get nearly every farmer to sign, and then it could be done. We must not stop at wheat; we must also put a price on all farm produce.—Walter Baynes, Palmer, Sask.

The Co-operative Ideal

The Editor.—Judging from articles appearing in the press and from personal contact with many members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, there seems to exist some grave misconceptions as to what the pool should be instrumental in accomplishing. Mr. Lunan, for instance, seems to think that we, through the pool, will change the present "what will you give me system," and in place thereof develop "a give me system" thinking that such plan will solve our problems. That, however, I have found to be a mistaken conception of economics, because under the prevailing economic and commercial system, high prices are no guarantee of prosperity nor well-being. As long as a small group of men are permitted to own and control our natural resources, public utilities, industrial activities, commercial and financial institutions, they will, through the means of profit, interest or rent, compel us to pay tribute to their fortunes. The fact is that successful marketing depends on purchasing power which is determined by the amount of wages and conditions of employment, which at all times tend towards the level of mere subsistence. Consequently, if the farmers, through the co-operative wheat pool, succeed in raising the price of wheat, such advance will immediately affect the industrial wage-earners, and they in turn are by necessity compelled to demand increase of wages. Such increase of wages the employers add to the cost of production, which is finally paid by the ultimate user or consumer, consequently, it is plain that advanced prices in a general way under the present commercial system only permit the producers to handle more money without realizing any material advantage or improvement of conditions from it.

Therefore, I hold that the chief object of the pool is to eliminate all useless middlemen from our new marketing system. Efforts should be made as quick as possible to attain complete control of all marketing facilities, including flour mills, so that we could control our products until they finally reach the consumer's table. To realize the greatest possible benefit from co-operation, both in marketing and production, we must try to come to some sort of understanding with the industrial wage-earners, because it is impossible to attain best results as long as transportation companies are in a position to charge any prices they see fit, simply for the purpose of creating dividends for exploiting shareholders. All utilities that are publicly used should be publicly owned, to attain such object the wage-earners could be of very material aid, and besides the transportation workers are the only ones who possess the necessary qualification to maintain and operate the railroads as well as all other methods of transportation. We also need a national co-operative banking system, to save us from paying tribute to the present money kings. To put that over we will need the co-operative support of labor. The fact is that the present competitive institutions have outlived their usefulness. In place thereof we must establish an industrial and financial system, based on co-operation, under which commodities shall exchange on the principle of service for service, on the basis of quality.—C. H. Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

The Scottish Immigration Society, which last year brought out 50 families of Hebrideans, totalling 350 people, to locate in Alberta, plans to bring 125 more families this year, according to Father Andrew Macdonell, who is interested in the movement.

REDUCED FARES

VIA

TO

WINNIPEG

Winter Sports

CARNIVAL

FEBRUARY 11 to 16, 1924

TICKETS ON SALE

from all Stations in Ontario

(Port Arthur and West),

Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

and Alberta

FEBRUARY 9 to 13, 1924

(INCLUSIVE)

Return Limit FEBRUARY 18, 1924

CANADIAN PACIFIC

New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

The Best Cough Syrup is Home-made

Here's an Easy Way to Save \$2.00, and Yet Have the Best Cough Remedy You Ever Tried

You've probably heard of this well-known plan of making cough syrup at home. But have you ever used it? When you do, you will understand why thousands of families, the world over, feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will quickly earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Big results at little cost.—Use Guide Classified Ads.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOR SALE—GOOD BRONZE TURKEY GOBBERS, \$4.50; hens, \$2.50; Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Good Shorthorn bull calves. Some very good seed potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 5-8

SELLING—FIVE-TON GURNEY SCALE, NEW. Percheron stallion, Duke, 8234, black, heavy draft. Bronze turkey toms, \$3.00; hens, \$2.50. Apply Reid Bros., Binacarth, Man. 4-3

HORSES AND PONIES

CARLOAD YOUNG HEAVY HORSES, HAR-ness broken. Reasonable. O. D. Hamm, Granby, Alta. 4-2

WILL SELL CAR LOAD GOOD WORK HORSES. R. Albright, MacNutt, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL FROM imported stock. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 4-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 3-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS, WORK HORSE prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-7

CATTLE—Various

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, AGED, four and five. R. Shewfelt, Kingsley, Man. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS. Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-16

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS yearling bulls and heifers, \$50; also three year-old bull, \$125. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus bull, 11 months, from prize-winning stock. P. D. Morris, Box 192, Nokomis, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—FOUR REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus bull calves, also one yearling bull at \$20 to \$40 each. Edwin Gedeke, Nut Lake, Sask. 5-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SERVICE age, sired by Imp. Duthie bull, from good milking cows. Federal tested, \$65 to \$75, good stuff, no whites; also heifers. Choice Barred Rock pullets, laying, \$10 for six. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—SEVEN YEARLING SHORTHORN bulls, \$75; four bull calves, \$50, accredited herd. Shuttleworth Bros., Reddington, Alta. 4-2

Holsteins

SON OF SIR FRANCY NETHERLAND ABDE-kerk, grand champion, out of good producing dam, year old, nicely marked, price \$150. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 5-3

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, PURE-BRED, young, well-broken, accredited herd. Geo. Kent, Kenton, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, SEVEN TO ten months, \$65 to \$75. W. R. May, Mantario, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, three months. Choice stuff. G. W. Gledhill, Eatonville, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS, papers, \$50. S. Smith, Beaufield, Sask. 5-3

Hereford

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORDS—Seven bulls, one to two years, \$50 to \$100. My herd bull, Royal Fairfax, 37432, also some unrelated calves, fully accredited herd. Phone 115-2 or 33. Carlyle Reid, Moomin, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, six years, reasonable price, gentle and sure getter. Also Art Huron base-burner for sale or exchange. What offers? A. Vickburg, Percival, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD BULL calves. Cheap for quick sale. Also a splendid bunch of White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.75; pullets, \$1.25; hens, \$1.00. A. N. J. Dybvig, Kinley, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HEREFORD bull calves. Cheap for cash. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-3

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS, 12 AND 18 months old. Jas. Hoggard, Raymore, Sask. 5-3

SWINE

Yorkshires

SACRIFICE—YOUR OPPORTUNITY—QUAL-ity breeding registered Yorkshire April sows, \$22 each; choice bred, \$25; few specials, \$28. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SE-lect type, April service boars, \$25; extra choice February gilts, bred, \$35; August gilts, \$18. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man. 5-5

YORKSHIRES—SEPTEMBER FARROW, \$15. Holstein, male, eight months, \$45. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. G. Aitchison, Hrookside, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS, OUT of prolific bacon type dams, \$30 and \$35. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 5-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS and 20 months' boar. Choice stuff. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 5-4

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED from select mature stock. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 4-6

WELL-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES—Boars ready for service; also gilts, bred or open. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 2-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SERVICE boars, bred gilts; top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 52-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY farrow, \$22, papers included. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 3-3

CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BRED sows. Sam Caskey, Lanfane, Alta. 3-8

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Trehearn, Man. 2-6

SELLING—BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE sows. Wm. Hay, Macgregor, Man. 4-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS. Write Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 5-4

Tamworths

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED TAM-worth gilts, bred to farrow April, \$35. Thomson Bros., Coronation, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—TAMWORTH BOARS. L. B. GUS-dai, Erickson, Man. 3-4

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—Good lengthy spring gilts, guaranteed in pig for spring farrow, ten only, tops, bred to Eaton Crusader (this boar imported from Duke of Westminster's famous herd, England), at \$50; ten tops, bred to Ames Laurel (imported from Ames, Iowa), \$37.50; ten good ones, bred to other good boars, \$30; two herd boars left, \$30; August boars and sows, \$15. Sold out of spring boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 3-5

BERKSHIRE GILTS—APRIL FARROW, 200 pounds, sure in pig, by Lakeside Royal Duke, 65403, first February, \$25; ten nice June boars left, 175 and 200 pounds, \$20, for quick sale. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, either sex, \$20 and \$25; September farrow, \$11, papers included. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 3-2

OFFERING BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS, Sired by Woodburn Improver, my great bacon type boar, purchased at Toronto Royal, bred to imported Ontario bred boars. J. J. Devins, Carstairs, Alta. 5-2

BERKSHIRES—HUSKY PIGS, FARROWED November 6, \$10 each, registered. J. Hill, Mankin, Man. 4-2

Hampshires

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE—SPRING PIGS, \$25; unrelated pairs, \$45; three, \$65; two-year-old boars, \$40; sows, \$35. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alta. 2-5

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS—The big type, sired by imported boars. Yearling sows, \$60; spring gilts, \$30. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 2-5



The Guide is a Good Pinch Hitter

Writing us two weeks ago S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man., said:

"My ad. in your paper last year was a splendid success. Sold all my spare cockerels and hens and also more orders than I could fill for turkey eggs. I put the ad. in four other papers but it was your paper that brought the orders."

AND YOU CAN ALWAYS COUNT ON IT FOR A RUN

Writing on January 8 last, A. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta., who sells Shorthorns says:

"I have used The Guide on several occasions and have always got the desired results."

WE DO IT FOR THEM—WE'LL DO IT FOR YOU

February and March are the best two months of the year for classified advertising. You won't make any mistake in advertising any of the following lines now—pure-bred horses, stallions, work horses, Shetland ponies, freshening cows, swine breeding stock, hatching eggs, guinea fowl, cockerels, turkeys, ducks, geese, wheat, oats, barley, flax, spring rye, grasses, clover, collie dogs, wolfhounds, gas engines, stubble plows, breaking plows, grain seeders, tractors, farm lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS, REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Dispersing our entire well-known herd. Largest in Canada. All regular herd sows (several imported) 1923 farrowed sows, three imported sires, etc., prize stock of world's best strains. "Hogs that are real hogs" sold individually or complete herd together. Rare opportunity to secure the best. Write for lists, catalogue, particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 2-6

BRED DUROC APRIL SOWS, REGISTERED, \$20. Bailey's bacon type. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 2-6

BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS from our prize herd; also young stock. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 4-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heeler. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, catchers and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 2-6

I WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR wolf, weasel, mink and rats. Put your own valuation on same. Once a shipper, always a shipper. I pay by express money order or post order. I pay royalty. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 1-3

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE FARM-BRED pups, parents excellent heeler, grand-son of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world. Dogs, \$10; bitches, \$5.00. Photo sire heeler cows furnished. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 2-5

COLLIES, PURE-BRED—BRED FROM QUEEN Mayores and Sterling John, over stock, males, \$8.00; females, \$4.00; trained dogs, guaranteed heeler, beauties. Ralph Northrop Glenavon, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—PAIR RUSSIAN HOUNDS, BOX trained. \$50 takes them. Apply E. Flynn, Fleming, Sask. 5-5

COYOTE HOUNDS—HIDES ARE NOW WORTH around \$20. Why not get some good hounds? Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—THREE WOLFHOUSES, ALL guaranteed killers. First \$50 takes them. Box 38, Herschel, Sask. 4-2

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, FROM splendid working stock, females, \$8.00; males, \$10. Alvin Fredeen, Macrori, Sask. 4-2

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, MALES, \$6.00; FE-males, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

SHEEP



PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. Write for particulars. CALGARY RANCHERS, LIMITED, CALGARY, ALTA., Per O. H. Patrick.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$8.00, from champion Bronze male, Guelph, Ont. Limited number. Alex. Mitchell, Macdon, Sask. 5-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, FROM 40-pound, first prize winner, Calgary, 1922 and 1923 winter show. J. W. Bennett, Rainier, Alta. 1-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two year toms, \$10. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens, 15 years experience raising pure-bred, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 4-4

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM CHICAGO AND New York prize-winning stock, young toms, \$6.00; young hens, \$4.00. S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 4-4

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By J. Edw. Tufts



The Social Game

Jeb Stebbins' folks are jolly pards, we visit them and play at cards; we play and laugh until we cry, Jeb and his wife, my wife and I. Jeb hates to lose a single game but loses many just the same. He rubs his wise and shining head, and says, "I think I'll name it red, so partner, you must come across and help a bit or suffer loss, for I was bidding just to see you folks sit up and look at me. I thought the Cheerful Plowman here had more of grit and less of fear, but he's afraid to bid, the chump, so, on your places; heart is trump! Whenever Jeb starts in like that I know he's talking through his hat, for when he says he bids for fun he's loaded like a gattling gun, and you can bet your horse and cart each card he plays will be a heart! Sometimes I seem to understand when Jeb picks up a bidding hand, and then the way I make him work would scare a Tartar or a Turk, but when he draws good cards, you bet; he'll bid until he starts to sweat! I let him have it, don't you see, then set him! Gosh, that tickles me! Then Jeb gets warm, and starts to say, "My partner! She was in the way! I had to play the both of you, yet made it all, except a few!" Then how I rub it in, and say, "Why man, you've never learned to play! You couldn't beat a man of straw, you amateur! Hee-hee! Haw-haw!" Then Jeb perceives he said too much, and laughs himself to beat the Dutch! Then we all laugh until we cry, Jeb and his wife and I!

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Ducks, 16c

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Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs., 12c

Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 17c; under 10 lbs., 15c

Dressed turkeys and chickens, 3c lb. more.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until February 15. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg.

Live and Dressed Turkeys
Wanted

Turkeys, dressed, 9 lbs and over, 20-21c

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Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 20-22c; 5-6 lbs. 16-18c; under 5 lbs. according to grade.

Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1, 15-16c; under 5 lbs., No. 1, 14-15c

Ducks and Geese, 14-15c

Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and good until February 15. Prompt payments. Crates on request.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.

97 Aikins Street Winnipeg

Saskatchewan Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 22

been hopeless cases at the time of admission and had since died, while nine were still in the sanatorium.

Even with an extra separate session for the women on Friday afternoon, they were unable to complete their full order of business and the report on Immigration and Public Health were not presented. Mrs. Burbank informed the delegates that copies of these and all the other reports dealt with at the convention would be made and they would be sent out to the locals on request, and they might use them as a basis for discussion at their meetings.

Election of Officers

The election of officers was held during the last hours of Friday afternoon session. Mrs. W. H. Frith, who has been president for two years announced that she did not intend to stand for reelection, giving the reason that she did not believe in any one person holding office for too long a term. The Saskatchewan farm women in their organization have consistently adhered to this principle, and Mrs. McNaughton expressed it very well when she said that the association needed leaders more than it needed anything else, and the office of president was a training ground for leaders, and should not be occupied for too long a term by any individual. Because a person ceased to be president did not mean that she ceased to be a leader, she could still work just as hard in some other place in the organization. A number of names were placed in nomination for president, but these with the exception of Mrs. Ida McNeal, of Expanse, withdrew, and Mrs. McNeal, who has served as vice-president for two years, succeeded Mrs. Frith in office. A presentation of a silver cream and sugar set was made to Mrs. Frith from the delegates, and officers as a token of their appreciation of Mrs. Frith's work.

Mrs. Geo. Hollis, Shaunavon, was elected vice-president. A resolution was passed limiting the term of office of the president and vice-president to two years.

Marketing

Mrs. J. Holmes, of Asquith, is doing

very valuable work for the W.S.G.G.A., and in fact for all Saskatchewan farm people in her study and report on marketing. Mrs. Holmes' report was presented to the main convention for discussion by the men and women, but it is to be regretted that it was presented at a late hour on the last evening of the convention when many had already left for their homes, and those who remained were very tired after three strenuous days of meetings. For this reason, Mrs. Holmes' report did not get the attention of which it was worthy.

The report made mention of the new Dominion egg grading regulations, which came into effect last July, which are uniform for the whole of Canada. The express rates on shipments of eggs were stated, and it was advised where ever possible to ship in large quantities by co-operative shipping.

Mrs. Holmes explained that during the last year government grading of cream had come into effect. There had been some complaints regarding grading but these had in most cases been due to carelessness on the part of the producer. The cost of grading is half a cent per pound butter-fat.

In Saskatchewan, during 1923, there was approximately 10,775,000 pounds of creamery butter manufactured. This shows an increase of about 20 per cent over 1922. Most of the increase was made in the early part of the season, and from September 1 there had been little or no increase. Of the total amount manufactured, about 4,000,000 pounds would be consumed in the province and the remainder sold at outside points. The average wholesale price for butter was 35 cents for creamery butter.

In Saskatchewan there is comparative very little surplus dairy butter at the present time, practically all of it being consumed locally. There is very little outside demand for dairy butter, because of its lack of uniformity in flavor and texture. The present export price for butter by a manufacturer is 40 cents f.o.b. Regina.

The report quoted the words of a prominent produce broker on the British market, to the effect that where cream regulations had been established there had been a marked improvement in the quality of the butter which made it more suitable to the market, and where these regulations have been the longer in effect the greatest improvements could be seen. Saskatchewan has shown great improvement in the quality of butter exported this year over the exported other years.

Mrs. Holmes also made the statement that an agricultural produce marketing agent has been recently appointed to the federal government to represent Canada in the British Isles.

The report outlined the work accomplished in Saskatchewan in the marketing of dressed poultry by the department of agriculture. The department marketed 15 cars of turkeys. The shipments were made from Maple Creek, Young, Penzance, Aneroid, Weyburn, Readlyn, Shaunavon, Conquest, Arcadia, Canduff, Woodrow, Corrine, Davidson, Girvin with Bladworth. All of the points shipped one car with the exception of Weyburn, which shipped two cars. Prices were not as high as last year owing to the market being flooded about Thanksgiving time. An itemized statement was given showing the price received for the different grades of turkeys in the different shipments.

A resolution growing out of the report was passed, asking that a government grade for poultry be established and inspectors be appointed to be in charge of this work at the large marketing centres.

Other resolutions passed by the convention were: One asking the provincial government to investigate the number of closed schools in the province and publish the results of this investigation. Another resolution asked that change be made in the parcel post system bringing into use the zone system as used in the United States. One resolution asked for the appointment of a woman to an executive position in the department of education.

All of the resolutions passed by the Women's Section were taken to the main convention on Friday evening, and all of them received the almost unanimous endorsement of the S.G.G.A.

Britain's First Labor Ministry

Continued from Page 3

Lord Parmoor, of Frieth, is an English shire man, born in 1852, of a long and distinguished line of British provincial lawyers. He is a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and of Winchester College. He has held numerous lay dignities in the Church of England, and is a prolific author of legal works. He becomes Lord President of the Council.

Sir Sydney Oliver, Secretary for India, is a British aristocrat. Born in 1859, the son of a minister at Winchester, he was educated in British schools and later at Oxford and Germany. He entered the Colonial Office in 1882, heading the open competition. He has seen service in the West Indies and at Washington, been governor of Jamaica, and served in African and West Indian departments at home. He has written extensively on social science and is something of a poet.

William Adamson, the new Secretary for Scotland, has been a member of parliament since 1910. He is a Scotsman by birth, and is general secretary of the Fife and Kinross Miners' Association.

Stephen Walsh, Secretary for War, is an English shire man, who graduated through the ranks of industry to high rank in Labor and municipal activities. He entered parliament in 1906 for a Lancashire division.

S.G.G.A. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 21

Further discussion on political action took place at the evening session on the following resolution: "That the convention recommends the calling at an early date of a province-wide convention of all supporters of a provincial Progressive association." Supporters of the resolution maintained that it was inconsistent for the organized farmers to stay in federal politics and leave the provincial field to a government that was opposed to them. Opponents of the resolution claimed that the membership of the association had suffered by political strife, and that the resolution was only a way of getting round the decision previously reached by the convention to rescind the political resolution of 1922 convention. The vote was a very close one and some dispute arose in connection with it. Another vote was called for, but it was claimed that after the first vote many delegates had left to catch a train. Ultimately the resolution was tabled.

A resolution that the government enforce the prohibition law, and asking that no referendum on the liquor question be taken for at least two years was carried.

The result of the voting for directors at large was the election of A. J. McPhail, Mrs. McNaughton, A. Baynton, C. Emery and J. M. Thomas. The system of proportional representation was used in the election.

J. W. Ward, presented the report of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, following which resolutions from the Women's Sections were dealt with. These resolutions appear in the report of the Women's Section of the convention.

The Declaration of Principles, drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was dealt with by the convention, clause by clause. The clause relating to the tariff was amended to include a sentence in favor of ultimate free trade. The convention also approved the addition of a clause in favor of prohibition, freedom of speech and repeal of the section of the Immigration Act which permits the deportation of residents of Canada without trial by jury. The declaration was then accepted as amended, the executive being given authority to act in the final drafting of the declaration.

Other resolutions passed included the following: That the Dominion government appoint a representative of western farmers to fill the vacancy on the Board of the Canadian National Railway;

That the Crow's Nest Pass agreement be fully restored;

That the Dominion government establish a system of intermediate and long-term agricultural credits;

That an adequate system of government supervision and inspection of chartered banks be established;

That the provincial government be petitioned to reduce the number of M.L.A.'s to 40.

A large number of resolutions were referred to the executive. The usual vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the convention was also passed.

District directors of S.G.G.A. for 1924 are: District No. 1, M. P. Tysdale; No. 2, R. Sephton; No. 3, J. D. Larson; No. 4, J. V. Patterson; No. 5, George Burdon; No. 6, W. A. Tegas; No. 7, R. McSweeney; No. 8, G. Hamdorf; No. 9, Ira Odell; No. 10, G. A. Hope; No. 11, J. Wesson; No. 12, W. E. Irving; No. 13, C. C. Stolliker; No. 14, M. McLauchlan; No. 15, W. E. Baker; No. 16, H. Marsh.

A Continent of Co-operators

As big as the United States and a dozen times more advanced in the co-operative way of working and living. What is it? No less than the great continent of Australia, off on the edge of the world in the great Pacific Ocean. But Australia is not forgotten by world co-operators, for she has built up a great co-operative movement which now embraces one-fifth of all her families. More than 365 co-operative societies are at work every day producing, manufacturing or marketing Australian co-operative products.

Co-operative societies have an important place in Australia's three main industries—farming, mining and manufacturing. The Farmers' Australian Co-operative Federation Limited, has built up a great flour-selling agency, with offices in London. It handled around \$15,000,000 worth of produce last year. Ninety per cent. of the butter manufactured last year in New South Wales, the chief state of the Australian Commonwealth, went through co-operative creameries, owned and controlled by the farmers. The farmers have also organized co-operative consumers' societies, the largest of which is located in South Australia, with a membership of 10,000, and a business last year of nearly \$3,000,000. In addition to its 28 branch stores, this co-operative operates a coast steamboat.

Australian miners and factory workers also have their co-operative stores and factories. Sixty-three per cent. of all the co-operatives in Australia are producers' societies, manufacturing a great variety of goods.

Topping all these other co-operative organizations is the great Commonwealth Bank of Australia, which has resources of more than \$300,000,000. During 1922, this national co-operative bank made a total profit exceeding \$2,300,000. In its ten years' existence, it has accumulated \$20,000,000 of profits.

Making Them Grow

Gladioli, Peonies, Dahlias, Etc.

This little booklet, entitled, Making Them Grow, is published by Merton G. Ellis, Portland, Oregon. Price \$3.50. It contains very carefully detailed instruction of the most modern methods in growing these popular flowers. The chief attention of the book is devoted to the rapid propagation of gladioli which have progressed wonderfully in popularity in recent years. The author is a large commercial grower of gladioli, and has succeeded in producing bulbets from individual bulbs in numbers that probably have never been before equalled in the industry. He also has been experimenting with the rapid germination of bulbs and bulbets, and has succeeded in producing first size bulbs from small bulbets in one season's growth. The chief value of this section of the book is to those who are interested in growing gladioli upon a commercial basis. The chapters on peonies, tulips, roses, dahlias, iris, delphiniums and pansies are also by expert and successful commercial growers. However, the instructions given on the growing of these flowers are such as are of value to any person who wants to have a beautiful garden, at the same time it contains hints and suggestions that would be valuable to any person desirous of making an income from their garden.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 25, 1924.

WHEAT—The British political situation and the fall in value of the pound sterling as against the dollar was quite a factor in the wheat market this week and undoubtedly caused some reselling of May wheat on the local exchanges by American interests who were holding a large quantity of it. British markets have been firm and advanced in value. These were not reflected here for the foregoing reason. Argentine wheat is pressing on European markets now and probably will be for some little time. Export business is reported slow in consequence. Pressure from hedging sales, however, is very light and the milling demand is caring for it fairly well together with what little outside buying exists. Trade in general has been very dull and fluctuations in value small from day to day. This kind of a market is expected to continue. No heavy export demand is anticipated. Stocks are large and not conducive to other than hand to mouth demand. No doubt the condition of U.S. winter wheat will be a factor later, but crop is in good shape as yet, any effect that any change in this condition would have, would be to the advantage of the holder of wheat. In fact conditions are all bearish. Large stocks of wheat are being accumulated in anticipation of later shipments when it will be difficult to get a good price.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been dull with prices showing little change from a week ago. Undertone to these markets is strong and good buying develops on all declines. There is a good demand for all grades of cash barley at prevailing premiums, while enquiry for oats is only with trade confined to odd cars.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

January 21 to 26 inclusive.										Week Ago		Year Ago	
Date	21	22	23	24	25	26	21	22	23	24	25	21	22
Wheat—													
May 100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	101
July 102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	102	102	103	102	103
Oats—													
May 43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
July 43	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	43	43	44	43	44
Barley—													
May 63	64	64	64	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
July 61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Flax—													
May 222	223	223	223	223	223	222	222	221	221	221	221	218	218
July 221	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	220	220	220	220	215	215
Rye—													
May 71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	83	83
July 71	72	72	72	72	72	72	71	71	71	71	71	82	82

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed January 25 as follows: March, 9s 3d; May, 8s 11d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.32. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.20; May, \$1.15.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 1 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.17; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 2 northern, \$1.11 to \$1.14; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Winter wheat—Minnesota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 to \$1.20; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 to \$1.19; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.13; Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.02 to \$1.10; No. 1 durum, \$1.00 to \$1.07; No. 2 amber, \$1.00 to \$1.08; No. 2 durum, 98c to \$1.08; No. 3 amber, 98c to \$1.08; No. 3 durum, 96c to \$1.03; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c to 73c; No. 3 yellow, 72c to 73c; No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; No. 3 mixed, 71c to 71c; Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; No. 3 white, 44c to 44c; No. 4 white, 43c to 44c; Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 55c to 59c; lower grades, 50c to 54c; Rye—No. 2, 66c to 66c; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.49 to \$2.54.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,200; calves, 1,000; hogs, 16,500; sheep, 1,500; cars, 263.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$11.75; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.00; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$10.50; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$9.75; stock feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$9.00 to \$13.25; bulk of sales, \$13.25; ewes, \$2.00 to \$7.75; wethers, \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$11.50; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports markets still closed. Scotch beef is cheaper, making about 12c to 14c per lb., on foot for extreme tops. Irish cattle advanced, several hundred selling from 11c to 12c per lb.

Birkenhead sold 846 Canadian bullocks at from 16c to 18c in sink. London sold Irish dressed sides at 16c per lb.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 74s to 80s., bales 74s to 84s, American 65s to 70s, Irish 91s to 96s, Danish 86s to 93s. Market slow and prices very irregular, owing to the threatened railway strike. Danish killings were estimated at 73,400 head.

WHEAT PRICES

January 21 to 26 inclusive									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6	1 N	2 N	3 N
Jan. 21	96	93	88	83	76	72	96	93	88
22	97	94	89	84	77	73	97	94	89
23	96	93	89	83	76	73	96	93	89
24	97	94	89	84	77	73	97	94	89
25	96	93	89	84	76	73	96	93	89
26	96	93	89	84	77	73	96	93	89
Week Ago	95	92	88	83	76	72	95	92	88
Year Ago	107	106	103	98	91	84	107	106	103

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 21 to January 26, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE	
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan. 21	69	39	37	37	35	33	62	60	55	55
22	70	39	37	37	36	34	63	61	56	56
23	70	39	37	37	36	34	63	61	56	56
24	70	40	37	37	36	34	63	60	56	56
25	70	40	37	37	36	34	63	60	56	56
26	70	40	37	38	36	34	61	59	56	56
Week Ago	69	39	37	37	36	34	61	60	55	55
Year Ago	75	47	42	42	40	39	54	40	44	44

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending January 25, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,150; hogs, 4,895; sheep, 79. Last week: Cattle, 4,834; hogs, 8,624; sheep, 125.

The cattle receipts during the past week are 1,700 less than the previous week. Generally speaking, the quality and finish has shown some improvement, although there are too many half-finished cattle coming which should have been kept on feed at least another six weeks. Prime butcher steers are quotable at from 5 1/2c to 6c; medium to good qualities, 4c to 5c. Medium to good cows show a considerable decline over last week's prices, prime cows being worth from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, with an odd one at 4c. Prime heifers from 4 1/2c to 5c, with choice stockers and feeders at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c. We anticipate a fairly steady trade on real choice, well-finished butcher cattle. On the half-fat and plain feeder cattle we look for a slightly lower market.

The hog market has developed an unexpected strength, thick-smooths today being worth \$7.60 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Best lambs are bringing from 10c to 11c; best sheep from 5c to 5 1/2c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stockers	3.50 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.25 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred cow cows	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Common calves	2.50 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market is lower. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 45c to 50c, firsts 40c, seconds 23c to 25c. Local receipts are reported to be heavier, and the retail price of extras is down to 75c. Consumptive demand is reported good. Dealers are jobbing extras 52c, firsts 45c, seconds 28c to 29c. Two cars of United States storage eggs arrived last week. Several more shipments of States eggs are reported to arrive this week. Poultry: The market is unchanged, receipts light.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The situation on these markets is very quiet with both receipts and sales light. Some eggs reported being shipped direct by farmers to retailers at 40c for firsts. The extreme cold weather is affecting the movement of eggs. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 50c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Receipts very light, prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues firm, chiefly owing to the very cold weather. Receipts are very light. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 40c, firsts 37c, seconds 22c. Extras are jobbing 47c, firsts 43c. Poultry: Market is slightly higher, quotations, live, delivered, chickens 12c to 14c, fowl 10c to 12c, turkeys 14c to 16c. One car of Alberta poultry was shipped express to Buffalo last week.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts are reported lighter on account of the extreme cold. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 37c, firsts 35c, seconds 20c. Receipts are reported just about sufficient to meet local demands.

That the average weight of Alberta 1923 wheat was 64 pounds to the bushel, or four pounds more than the standard, is the statement of George Hill, Dominion grain inspector at Calgary.

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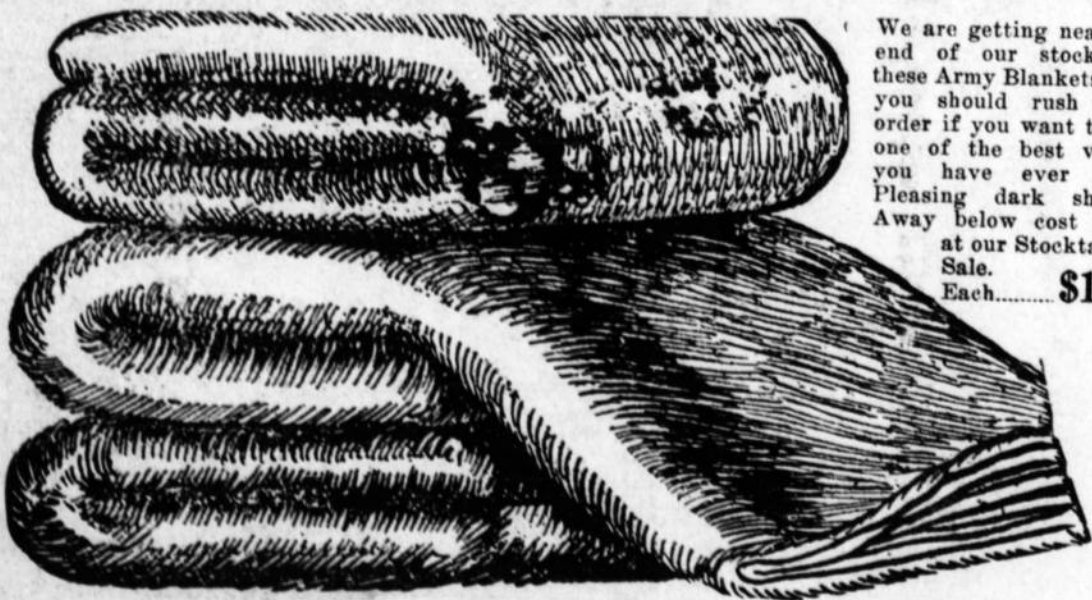
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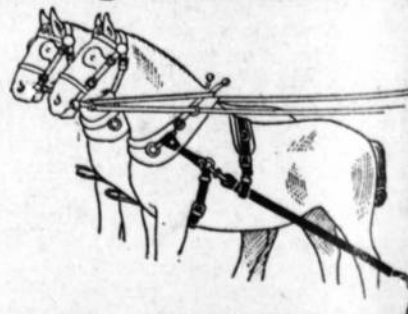
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